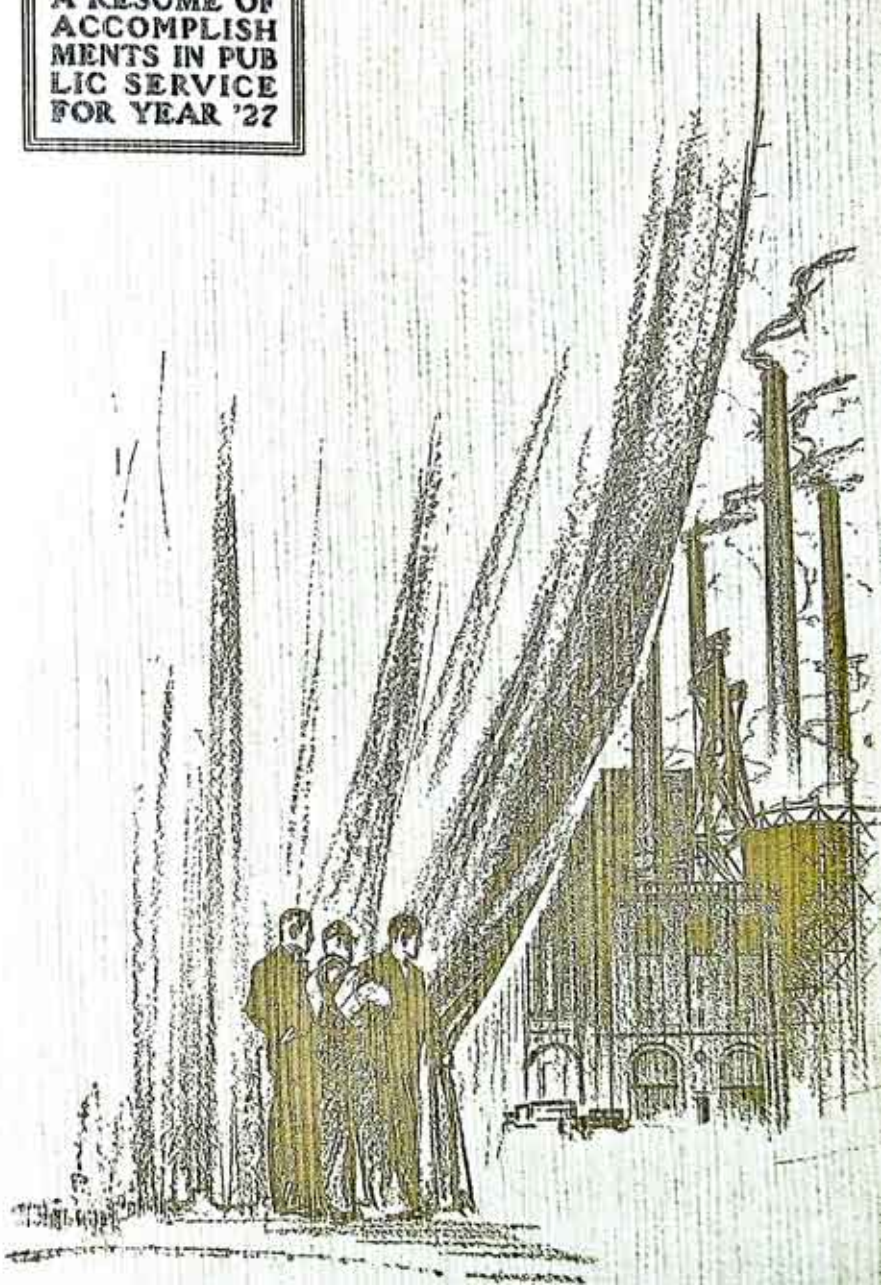
ROCHESTER GAS & ELECTRIC NEWS AND YEAR BOOK

FEBRUARY ··· 1928

PRESENTING A RESUME OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS IN PUBLIC SERVICE FOR YEAR '27



GAS AND ELECTRIC NEWS & YEAR BOOK

ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC CORPORATION
FEBRUARY, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT

Rochester
Gas and Electric Corporation

89 East Avenue, Rochester, New York

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Seventy-Nine Years of Public Service

Robert M. Searle, *President*

FOR over seventy-nine years the Rochester Gas and Electric Corporation and its predecessor companies have been a vital factor in the consistent growth of Rochester and vicinity. During these years, Rochester has developed from a small village to the third city in New York State.

Rochester's industrial supremacy is predicated quite largely upon the excellent utility services she has continuously received, such as her adequate facilities for transportation, communication by telephone and telegraph, water supply and light, heat and power.

All of these services are essential ones, and outstanding among them are those vital forces supplied by this Company. They turn the wheels of industry; drive trolley cars and elevators; illuminate homes and factories, streets, theatres, and public buildings; supply heat for industrial processes and human warmth and minister to the public in many other ways.

Rochester, however, is more than an industrial center. It is a city of happy homes, success and prosperity, education and culture, financial and industrial stability. Rochester is a good place in which to live and work, and rear a family.

This Company is glad of its opportunity to serve the public adequately. Its very success depends upon its ability to do so with efficiency and satisfaction. Its plants, systems, services and personnel are well able to continue the good work which seventy-nine consecutive years of service have combined to produce.

The 1927 Year Book is a brief resume of last year's activities. It is but a page from the service record of the Company but will serve to indicate to stockholders, employees and the public generally the scope of the Company's business and its ability to measure up to the increasing responsibilities which the privilege of public service entails.

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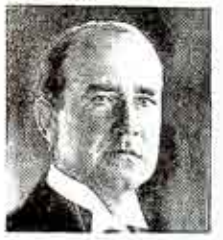

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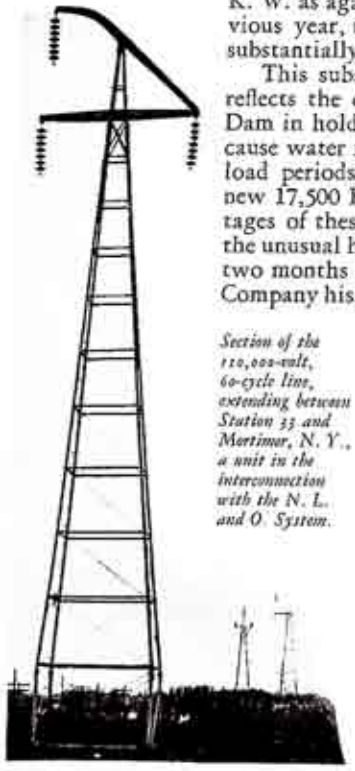
Electrical Generation and Distribution

INCREASE in K. W. H. generated of 8.17% was effected last year by the Electrical Department and its story of progress is further indicated by the following figures: 9,168 new customers were gained; 20,029,426 additional K. W. H. of electricity was sold; the total K. W. capacity of plants rose from 105,410 to 118,580; 707 miles of overhead lines, 217 miles of underground wire and 223 miles of subway duct were installed and 3,258 new street lamps were placed, all of which means more power and light, progress and prosperity, and satisfaction generally for citizens of Rochester and vicinity.

Large Hydraulic Increase

The largest item of increase in generating capacity was registered in the hydraulic units. For the year 1927 this capacity was increased by 13,170 K. W. as against 6,150 K. W. created during the previous year, the steam generating capacity remaining substantially as it was last year.



Section of the 110,000-volt, 60-cycle line, extending between Station 33 and Mortimer, N. Y., a unit in the interconnection with the N. L. and O. System.

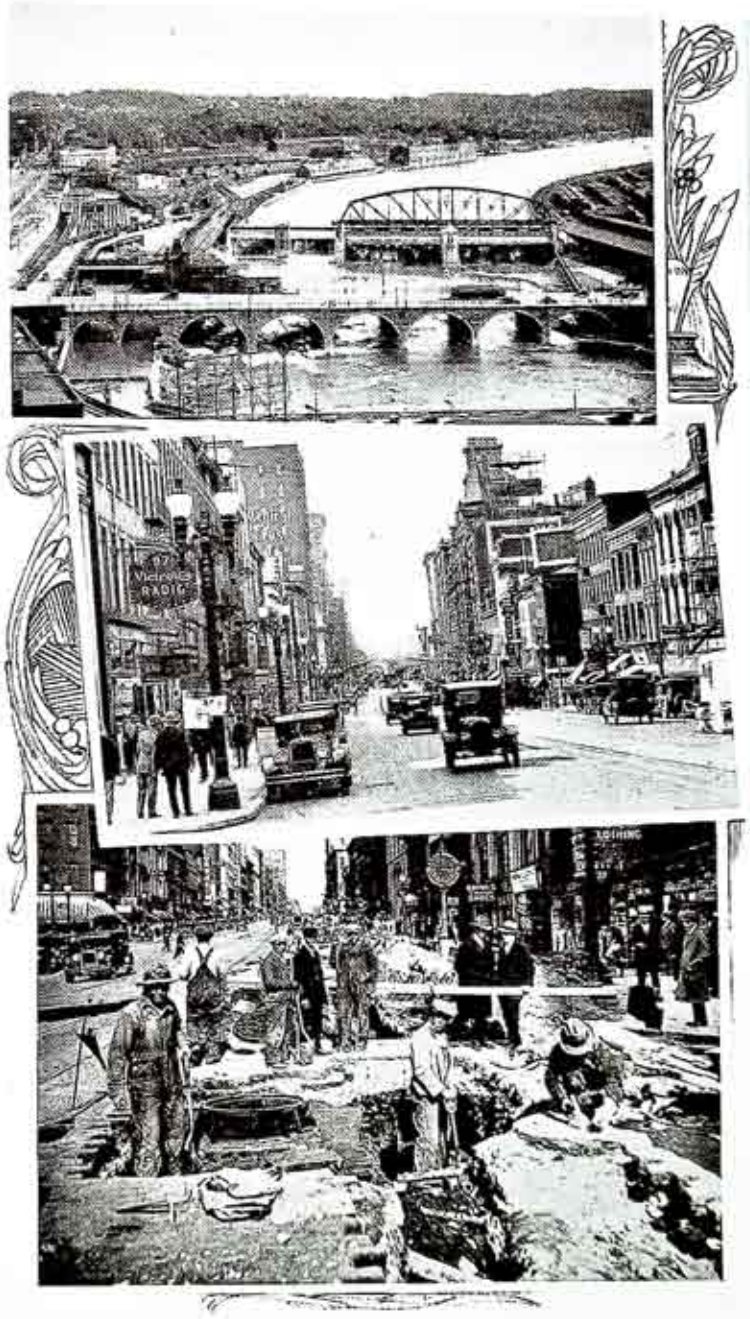
This substantial increase in hydraulic capacity reflects the control features of the new Court Street Dam in holding more constant loads at Station 3 because water may be used in greater quantities at peak load periods. It also emphasizes the utility of the new 17,500 K. W. turbine at Station 5. The advantages of these units were immediately utilized during the unusual high water conditions throughout the last two months of 1927, when the largest peak loads in Company history, totaling 80,150 K. W. was developed.

Benefits of Interconnection

Part of this hydroelectric energy, over one million K. W. H., was sold to the Niagara System, through interconnecting features inaugurated last year, between Station 33 and Mortimer, N. Y., the line being reinsulated from 60,000 volts to 110,000 volts. This energy represents an economic saving in surplus water power which would otherwise have been dissipated over the falls. It comprises an added source for service to others and profit to the Company.

Station 5 Addition

One of the big jobs of the year was the addition to Station 5, coinci-



Top, Barge Canal Harbor, and new Court Street Dam in operation; middle, the new lighting on Main Street East and, bottom, how the Company took advantage of the opportunity to enlarge manholes and increase its ducts during the widening and repaving of Main Street.

dent to the installation of the new turbine. Much present equipment had to be moved and a large amount of new equipment installed; new galleries were built; thousands of feet of cable were drawn in and the job presented many difficulties, all of which were eventually overcome. One of the items of new equipment is the new ring bus, which will add to the continuity of service at Station 5. Its installation assures a flexibility in the arrangements of connections which reduces to a minimum the amount of apparatus which may be automatically disconnected in trouble emergencies. It also provides for the sectionalization of individual units for inspection and repairs. Station 33 was also enlarged last year and sub station 40 was constructed near Culver Road to serve a rapidly growing section.

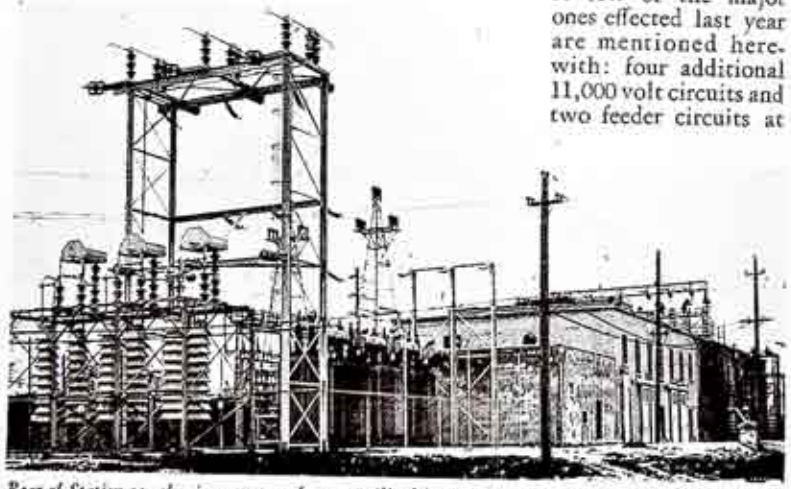
Rural Line Activities

A 1,500 K. V. A. substation was built last year at Friendship to provide interconnection between the lines of the Genesee Valley Power Company and the Niagara System and to serve power for construction purposes at Caneadea, and a twelve and one-half mile, 25-cycle, 11,000 volt line with automatic reclosing equipment and oil circuit breakers was completed to control the high tension line between Savannah and Wolcott and provide duplicate feed in the Sodus Section.

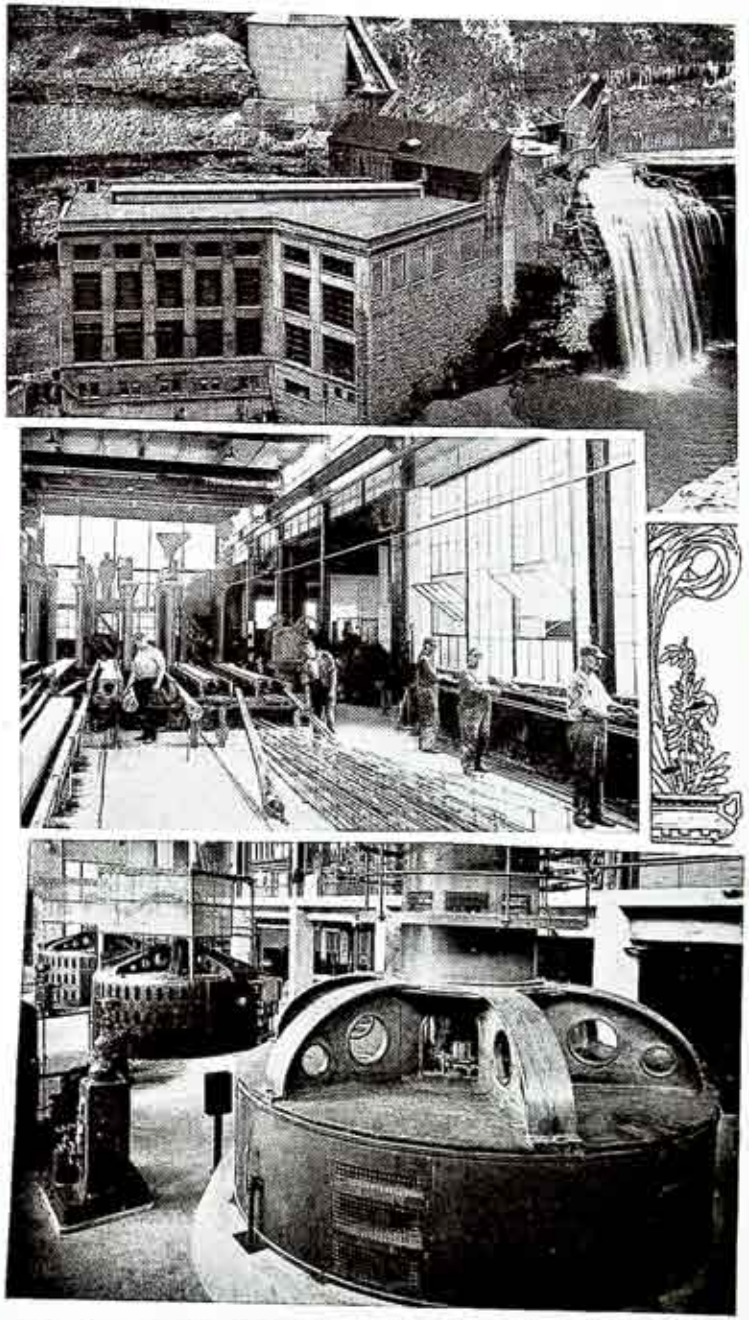
Among other rural activities were: lines constructed to Penfield and Waynesport; changing over lines to Clifton, Nine Mile Point and along the Ridge Road from single phase to three phase to accommodate increased load requirements, and the rebuilding of the distribution line connecting Rochester and North Chili.

Distribution Factors Improved

Furnishing electric service to a constantly increasing total of consumers requires many additions and alterations in distributing equipment. A few of the major ones effected last year are mentioned herewith: four additional 11,000 volt circuits and two feeder circuits at



Rear of Station 33, showing new transformers utilized in stepping down voltage from 110,000 volts to 11,000 volts.



Top, Station 5, showing the addition completed recently; middle, scene in the Company's Pole Yard, where its concrete poles are manufactured; and, bottom, the new 22,500 H. P. turbine, installed last year at Station 5.

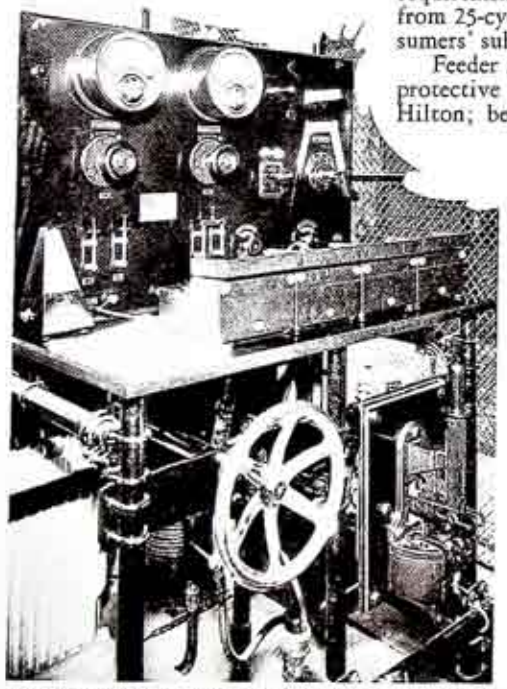
Station 1, to satisfy increased loads, as well as three D. C. mercury arcs to provide additional illumination facilities for Main Street East.

At Station 3, four sets of regulators to improve power service for that section were installed; two 11,000 volt tie lines were constructed to Station 34 and thirty-four circuits were removed to a specially constructed switchroom, with added protective devices, the work being accomplished with no interruption to regular service. A modern intercommunicating system was installed.

Station 6 increased its arc lighting facilities and added a new control battery. A 25-cycle rotary converter was removed from Station 6 to Station 33 to raise the voltage on the Genesee, Thurston, South Avenue and Plymouth Avenue trolley lines, and 10,000 K. V. A. transformer capacity was added for stepping down voltage from 110,000 to 11,000 volts.

The 440 volt transformers have been installed at Station 9 to provide its power requirements. Station 34 added a control charging set and auxiliary to provide an independent source for oil circuit breaker control and relays. Two feeder circuits were installed at Station 35 to handle increased demand for electric service, and two 11,000 volt lines were run from Station 37 to the plant of the General Railway Signal Company, where power requirements were recently changed from 25-cycle to 60-cycle, and a consumers' substation was built.

Feeder regulators and additional protective devices were installed at Hilton; better regulation provided for all circuits provided at Mt. Morris and improved switching equipment was installed at Nunda.



The Kenotron Test Set, used in the Company's system of high voltage D. C. testing of all 11,000-volt cables and in connection with acceptance tests for cable.

Increased Demands for Power

Rochester's industrial stability is seen in a total increased power demand of 6,245 K.V.A. last year by the following companies and organizations: American Laundry and Machinery Company; Consolidated Machine Tool Company; Coon Manufacturing Company; Eastman Kodak Company; Fashion Park; General Hospital; General Ice Cream Company; General Railway Signal Company; Monroe County Sanitarium; Rochester Ice Cream Company, and the Ward Bakery. Additional facilities to insure continuity of service under possible emergency interruptions were provided for the Highland Hospital, the Monroe County Sanitarium and the new Rochester Theatre.

Street Lighting

The demand of Rochesterians for the best to be had in street illumination continues. Among the street lighting installations completed last year are: Main Street East, North Street, Lyell Avenue, Caledonia Avenue and a section of St. Paul Street from Main Street to Central Avenue. In this connection the Company manufactured in its Pole Plant 3,307 concrete lamp standards and line poles and 2,479 concrete handhole covers. 223 miles of subway duct were installed; 98 manholes were built and 34 reconstructed.

Operating Refinements

With all its progress the Company is continually effecting refinements in its ability to serve with continuous dependability. Its load dispatching forces have been decentralized; adequate tagging of wiring and cables, together with a system of record wiring prints to facilitate trouble location and testing after construction, has been installed; a regular inspection of all graphic charts is being carried out and any variation followed up to eliminate undesirable methods of operation; station equipment and lines, oil circuit breakers, insulators, relays, etc., are regularly inspected and careful records kept of all data. This increases the factors of safety in operation and insures efficiency through the timely detection of possible weak spots.

High Voltage Testing

A recent innovation is the system of high voltage D. C. testing of all 11,000 volt cables. It is used as an acceptance test for cable purchased, subsequent regular three months testing periods being carried on as routine practice. The Kenotron Test Set used has proved to be a valuable asset in detecting weak spots in cables before breakdowns and eliminates many possible disturbances on the Company's system.

The organization of a radio department several years ago to assist in the betterment of reception conditions has demonstrated the wisdom of being in the forefront in the matter of improving reception for our customers. The department, in carrying out its work, has been able to discover and correct faulty conditions in the systems that might not have been located otherwise, thereby preventing serious breakdown and thus saving interruption and costly repair bills.

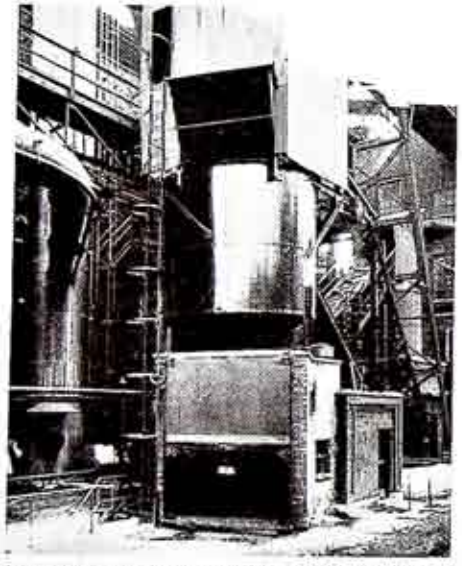
North Street's new lights as viewed at dusk from the corner of North and Andrews Streets.

Gas Manufacture and Distribution

FOLLOWING a previous year of major construction activities, the Gas Manufacturing Department during 1927 stressed refinements in the operation of its ample equipment. It was essentially a year of tuning up, regulation and the establishment of standard methods of operation for newly installed equipment.

The new Koppers ovens for coal gas generation have been made to exceed greatly the performance initially expected from them. Unqualifiedly, they have justified the wisdom of their selection. The dry quenching plant, the first to be tried out in America, not only has eliminated many quenching nuisances, but has yielded a substantial profit in steam generated by this means.

The liquid purification plant, the producer plant and the ammonium sulphate plant also have more than fulfilled the hopes held for them. Sulphate drying equipment installed last year has rendered this useful product more attractive to home and foreign markets and opened up an extensive new field of usefulness for this modern fertilizer.

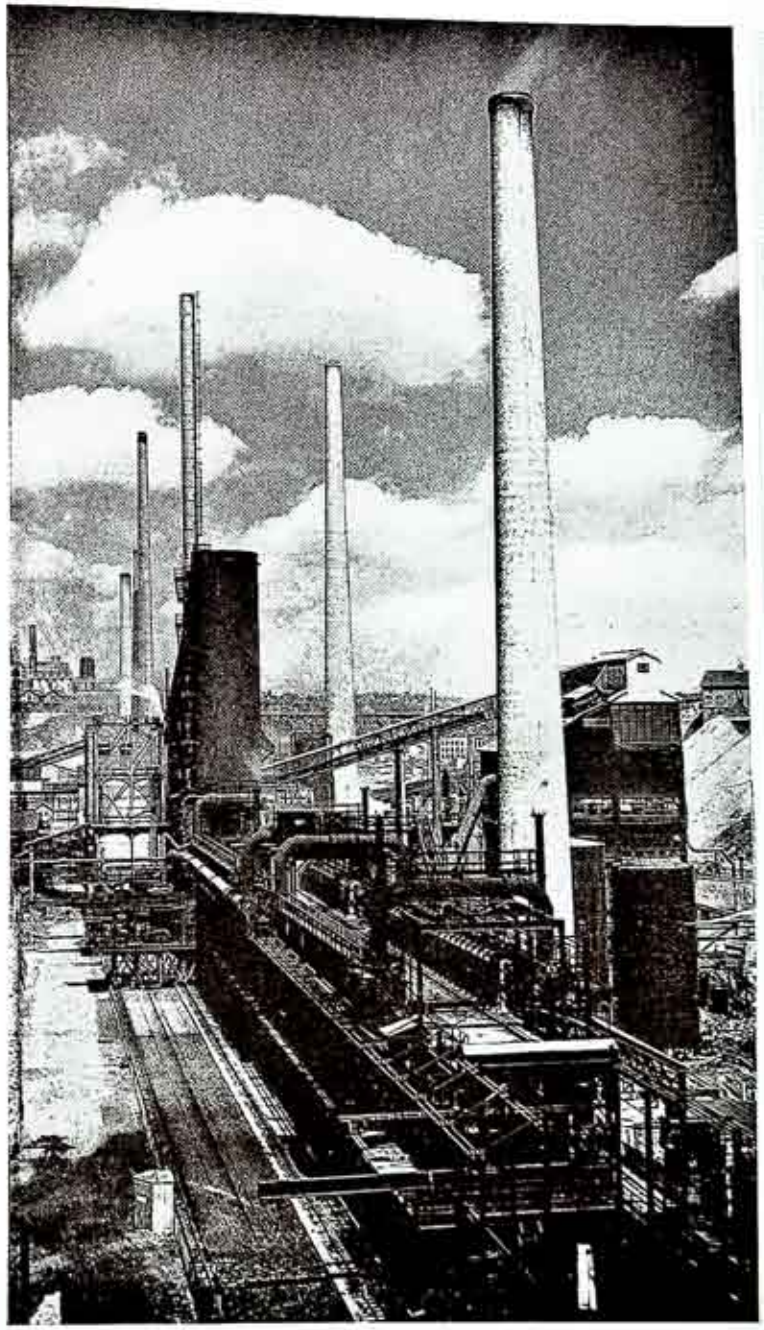


The new ash removal system for Koppers Producer house at West Station is seen in the foreground. It makes it possible to remove ashes by trucks, eliminating a 'clam shell' thereby and, incidentally, adding 6,000 tons more coke space. The new humidifier is located in the background, at the left.

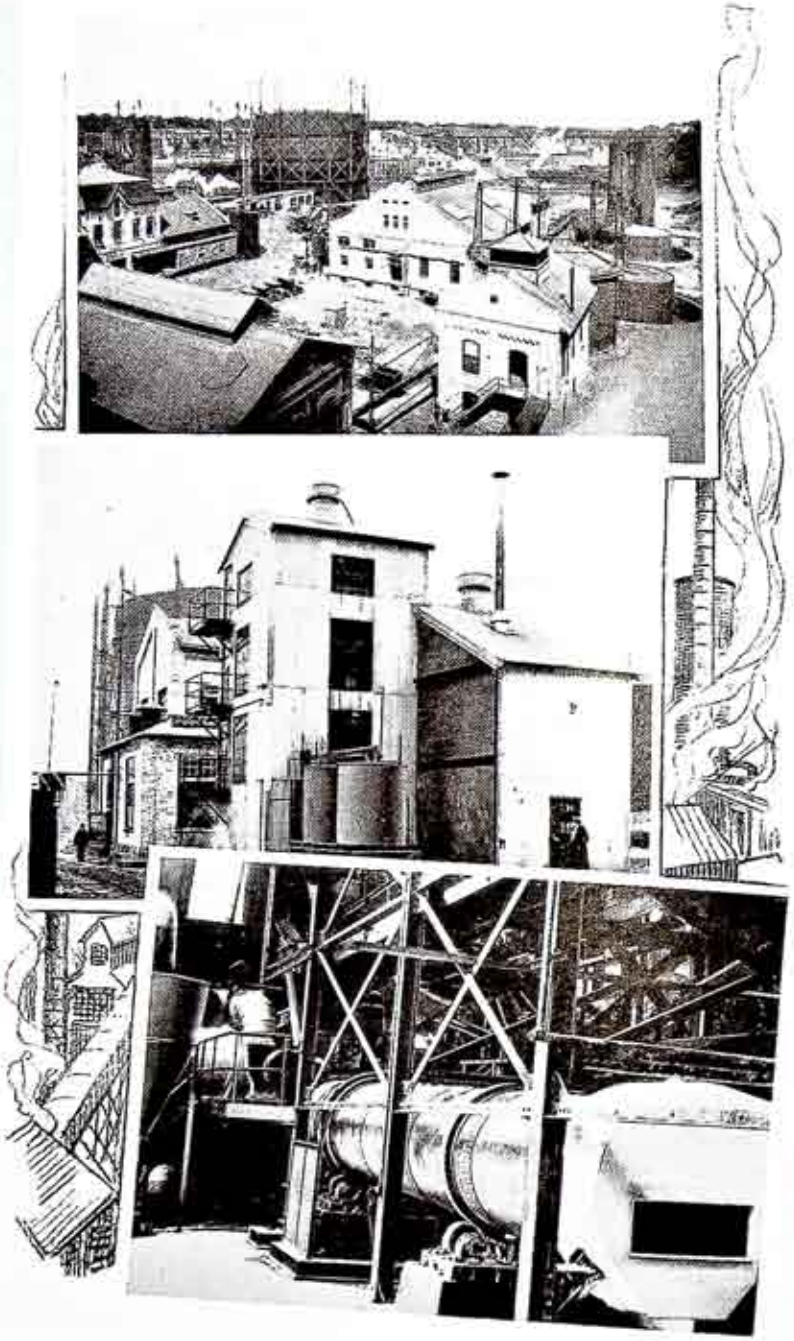
Two major improvements were inaugurated last season which deserve mention. They are the use of silica gel in light oil refinement at East Station, and the ingenious humidifier constructed at West Station by Company engineers in collaboration with the Koppers Company of Pittsburgh.

First Commercial Silica Gel Plant

The Silica Gel Plant, the first commercial plant of the kind in the world, reduces by approximately 80% the amount of sulphuric acid and caustic soda normally used in the purification of the by-product light oils which are used in the manufacture of Bengas. These two mediums of purification were expensive and they also destroyed the unsaturated hydro-



General view of the new section of the West Station Gas Manufacturing Plant, showing the Koppers Ovens in the foreground. This reproduction is from a photograph taken at the west end of Platt Street bridge, looking northeast. The Smith Street bridge may be seen in the distance.



Top, East Station from the east end of Platt Street bridge; center, foreground, the new Silica Gel Plant at East Station, with Light Oil Plant just beyond; bottom, a scene in the Sulphate Drying Plant, also at East Station.

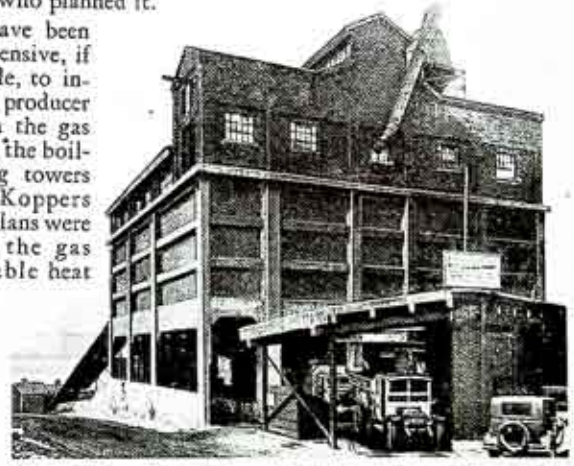
carbons which are excellent motor fuels in themselves if left unchanged. Silica gel as now used in the purification processes at East Station removes the impurities in the oil without disturbing the desirable unsaturated hydrocarbons. By this means, the yield of salable motor fuel is increased by approximately 12 to 15 percent, with no increase in the cost of purification over the more destructive and inefficient former method. The installation of this plant followed an intensive investigation of the merits of silica gel, carried on at the Baltimore experimental plant for the Silica Gel Corporation. Silica gel is made by processing sulphuric acid and sodium silicate. Its chemical composition is almost exactly like that of sand or quartz, though its structure is entirely different. If a microscope sufficiently powerful to see the minute structure were available, silica gel would present a decidedly spungy appearance. Each tiny sand-like grain has hundreds of air cells and it is estimated that one gram of silica gel has an exposed surface equivalent to 5,000 square feet. The function of Silica Gel is to bring about through this feature of exposed surface by means of catalitic chemical reactions desired in purification processes.

The Silica Gel Plant has been in operation since the first of March, 1927. It has been a source of profit and satisfaction to the Company and has drawn to Rochester scores of visiting engineers from this country and abroad.

Unique Producer Equipment

The design and installation of special producer equipment entirely new in this country was suggested at West Station by the Company's gas experts and engineers. This makes it possible to utilize the producer plant formerly used to heat the old retort house which was abandoned when the second battery of Koppers ovens was installed. This equipment is unusual and novel and is highly indicative of the ingenuity, resourcefulness and ability of those who planned it.

It would have been difficult and expensive, if not impracticable, to install in the old producer plant, in which the gas was burned hot, the boilers and washing towers required for a Koppers plant. Instead, plans were made to pass the gas through a suitable heat absorbing scrubbing tower in which the gas is washed in a flow of water. This resultant hot water is then passed through a second air humidi-



The Coke Bin as it appears since its capacity was increased from 1,000 tons to 1,300 tons. The offices and yards were also enlarged and handling was simplified, and made more efficient.

fying tower through which the producer air blast is drawn, the heat of the producer gas being utilized to preheat and humidify the blast of the producers.

This scheme is working out unusually well. The humidifier, or washer, conserves the heat from the gas as would a waste heat boiler; it is less expensive and eliminates many undesirable features and operating responsibilities characteristic of boiler installations. The method is so satisfactory that it is predicted that similar installations of the kind will be made in the future by this Company and other companies which have been following its operation with great interest.

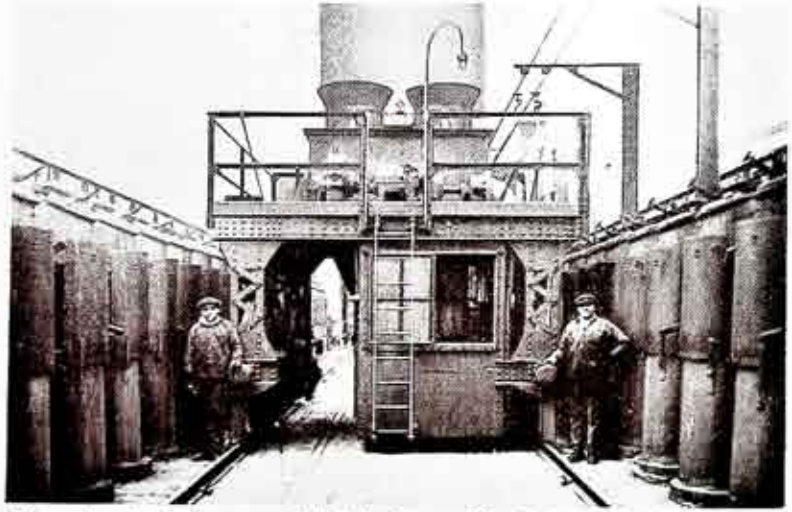
Increase In Gas Demand

Last season the Company added 4,893 new gas customers and sold 210,697,500 cubic feet of gas in excess of the record for the previous year. To serve new territory and additional customers 55 miles of new gas mains were installed.

Electric Welded Gas Line

The largest individual item of main construction was the line to Webster which supplies Landing Road, Rich's Dugway, Bidwell Road, Creek Road, Drake Road, Ridge Road East, West Webster village and Webster village. This large installation in which over 85,219 feet of steel mains of varying sizes were placed comprises the Company's first electric welded gas line. It supplies approximately 4,000 persons now, and this number will rapidly increase as this section is fast growing.

This extension, in which the maximum pressure is at present 25 pounds, is the second high pressure extension to be constructed and is the



The traveling charging larry on top of the Becker Ovens, at West Station. In the distance looms one of the two coal bunkers, each having a capacity of 650 tons, from which the larry receives coal for discharge into the ovens below.

first step in a contemplated program to serve additional Ridge Road territory including Ontario, Williamson and Sodus.

Other Extensions

The Forest Lawn extension serves the territory lying between Sea Breeze and Forest Lawn where all streets are piped for gas. It is an acetylene welded line and serves 54 customers.

To supply increased demands for gas in the rapidly growing Lake Avenue section, the medium pressure transmission line was extended from Winchester Street to Cheltenham Road.

The intensive street improvement carried on by the City last year gave the Company the opportunity to inspect and renew gas services, inspect and re-caulk joints of gas mains and lay new mains where required. This work comprised a strenuous job. The following major improvements necessitated the larger portion of this construction: the widening and improving of Main Street from Fitzhugh Street to East Avenue, and from Goodman Street to Culver Road, and the Lyell Avenue and the Caledonia Avenue improvements.

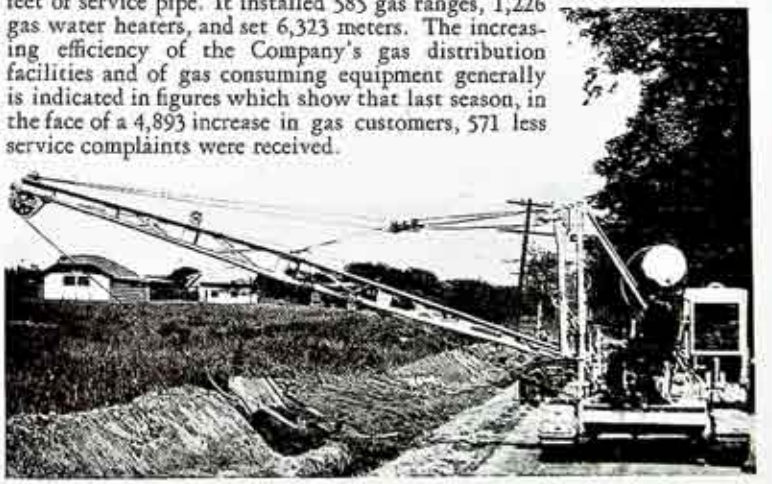
Another extension is the medium pressure line on Mt. Read Boulevard, from Maple Street north to Lyell Avenue, where an 8-inch street regulator was installed to maintain desired pressures.

House Heating Inspection

The Gas Distribution Department furnishes a regular inspection service to gas house heating customers. This valuable service is of constructive utility in assuring the absolute satisfaction of this modern heating service.

Miscellaneous Data

During 1927, the Gas Distribution Department installed 4,566 services, 1,510 stubs, and laid 284,351 feet of new main, all sizes, and used 294,626 feet of service pipe. It installed 585 gas ranges, 1,226 gas water heaters, and set 6,323 meters. The increasing efficiency of the Company's gas distribution facilities and of gas consuming equipment generally is indicated in figures which show that last season, in the face of a 4,893 increase in gas customers, 571 less service complaints were received.



The use of modern equipment for digging and filling in trenches was an aiding factor in the Company's installation of over 284,000 feet of new gas mains last year.

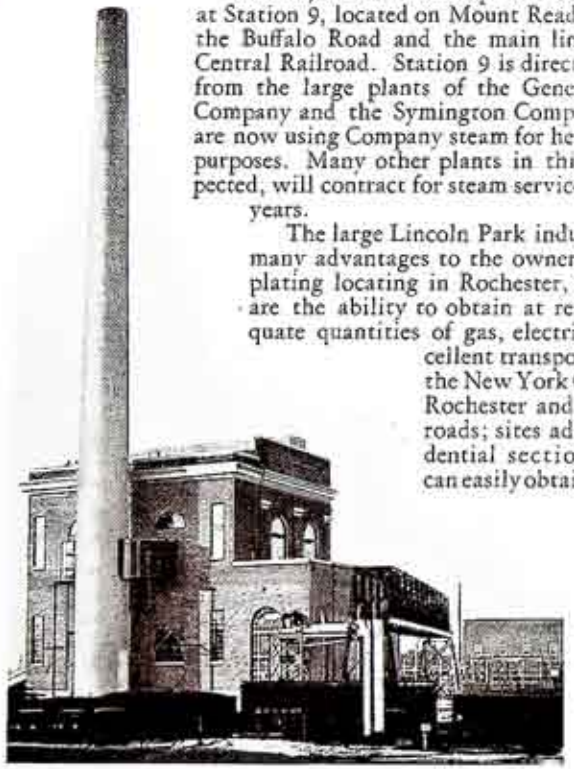
Progress In the Steam Department

THE year 1927 was one of marked progress in the Steam Department. During that period a new steam plant, Station 9, was constructed and placed in operation at Lincoln Park; an additional boiler was installed at Station 8 to handle increased loads; a steam line was constructed from Station 8 to serve the Exchange and Broad Street section and numerous other extensions were made. The beginning of 1928 found the Company in excellent condition to serve its 321 steam consumers, 63 of whom were added during the year, and to easily handle many others who will come on its lines during the next year or two.

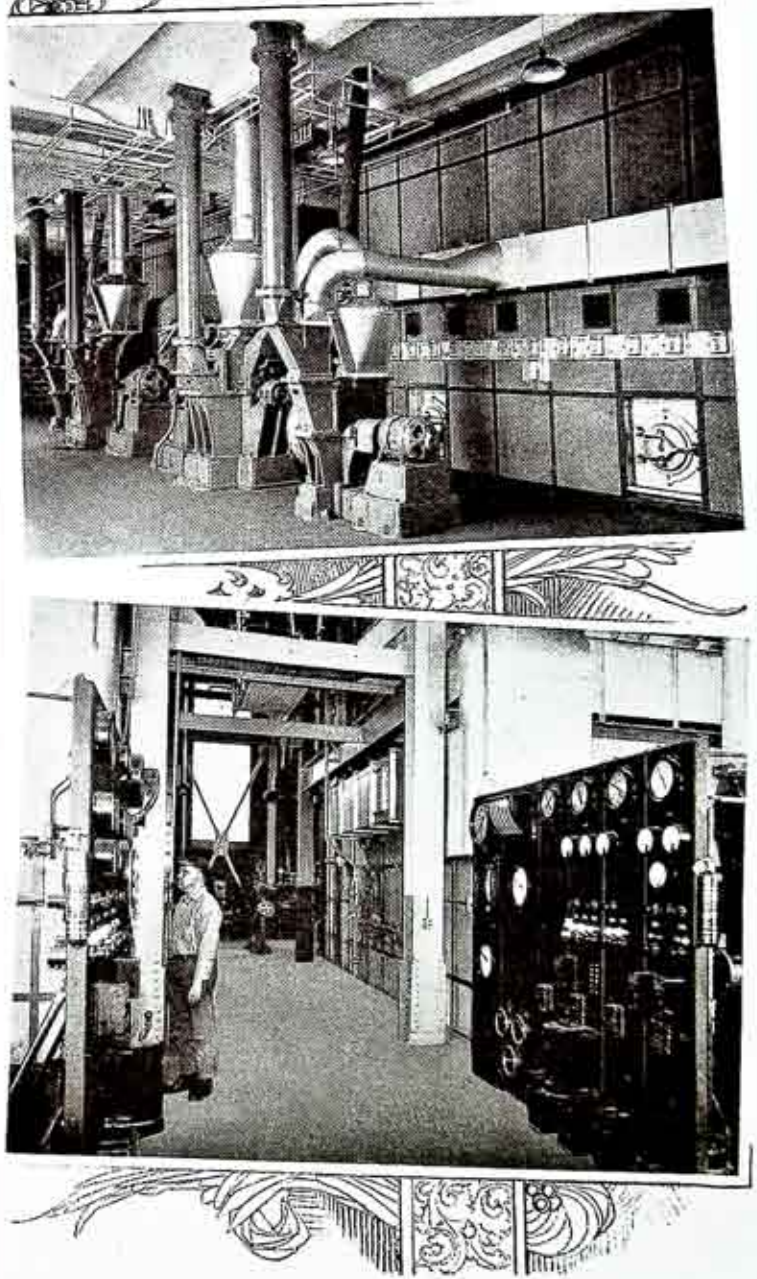
Station 9

The major steam development of the year was that at Station 9, located on Mount Read Boulevard between the Buffalo Road and the main line of the New York Central Railroad. Station 9 is directly across the tracks from the large plants of the General Railway Signal Company and the Symington Company, both of which are now using Company steam for heating and industrial purposes. Many other plants in this vicinity, it is expected, will contract for steam service during the coming years.

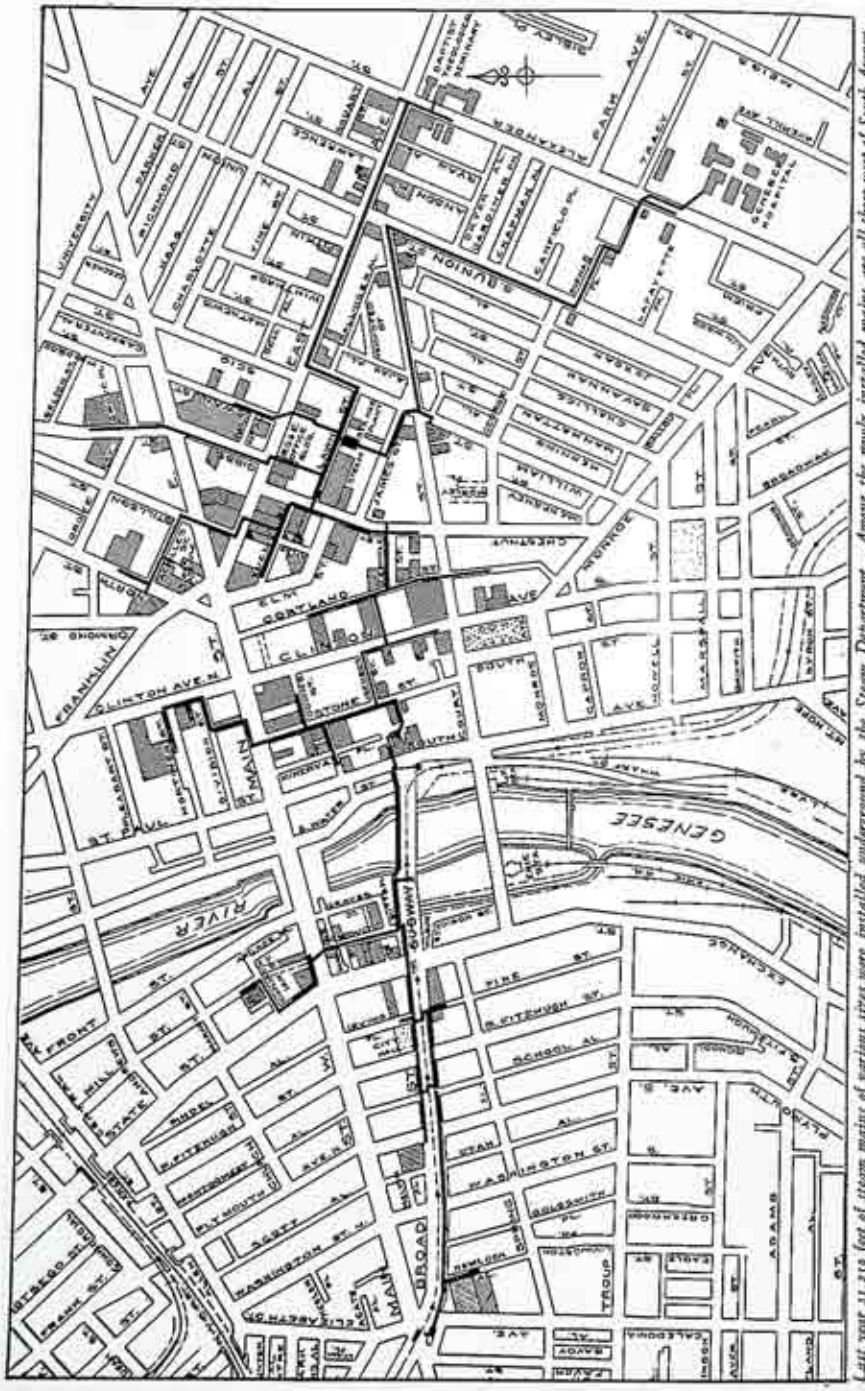
The large Lincoln Park industrial district offers many advantages to the owners of plants contemplating locating in Rochester, chief among which are the ability to obtain at reasonable rates adequate quantities of gas, electricity and steam; excellent transportation facilities on the New York Central and Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburgh Railroads; sites adjacent to good residential sections where workers can easily obtain housing facilities; and the fact that this district is being featured by the New Industries Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce which is prepared to offer expert engineering advice and material assistance to prospective newcomers.



Station 9, Steam Heating Plant, built last year, to serve the Lincoln Park industrial district.



Top, mill floor at Station 9; in the foreground is a 2,600 and an 8,000 pound per hour coal pulverizer used in firing boiler number 1. Bottom, aisle between boilers on operating floor, Station 9, showing control panels and meter boards.



Last year 11,218 feet of steam mains of various sizes were installed underground by the Steam Department. Among the newly installed mains are all those west of South Avenue, on the above map. Shaded areas indicate buildings served with steam in the Lawn Street District only.

Plant owners in this attractive industrial section, through the utility of the Company's combined services, will be saved large investments in boiler and power plants and in the supervision and labor private plants would entail. Their executives will be able to concentrate all their forces upon the problems in which they are expert, leaving problems of light, heat and power in the hands of Company experts.

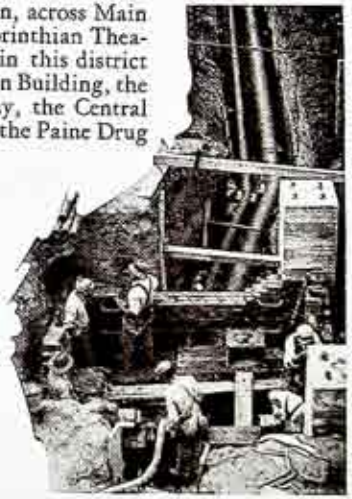
Station 9 Steam Plant is similar in construction to the Company's Station 8 Heating Plant and at present has two 1,100 H. P. boilers capable of operating at 400% of rating. Powdered fuel is used, the coal supply being received at the railroad siding, then crushed, sized and elevated to the 720-ton hopper at the top of the plant. Coal is fed from the hoppers to the unit pulverizers as required by the steam demand and blown into the furnaces where it is burned at a high efficiency.

New Lines and Customers

During 1927, an additional load of 275,000,000 pounds of steam was contracted for which means an increase of approximately $230,000 in annual revenue.

Another important development of 1927, was the construction of the high pressure steam line down Broad Street. This line is taken off the Station 8 main system at Stone Street, and runs through the Stone Street Fire Headquarters and the Osborn House, crosses South Avenue and from this point is carried along through the subway, underneath the pavement. The line now extends to the plants of the Wehle Baking Company and the Folmer Graflex Company, on Caledonia Avenue. On Aqueduct Street, a branch line was run, across Main Street and through basements to the Corinthian Theatre. Among the other new customers in this district may be mentioned the new Times-Union Building, the Hill Garage, the James Field Company, the Central Trust Company, the Elwood Building, the Paine Drug Company, and the Hart Building.

In addition to the customers obtained in the Broad Street Section, a number of large consumers were obtained in the Lawn Street District. Among these are the Eastman Theatre and School of Music, the Rochester Theatre, the Keith-Albee Theatre, the Harper Sibley Building, the Knights of Columbus Building, the Central Y. M. C. A., the Berith Kodesh Temple, the Branner Building, the Unitarian Church and the Rochester Club. To take care of the additional business on the East side, another 1,100 H.P. boiler was added at Station 8, making a total of three such units now installed in the Lawn Street Heating Plant.



Steam manhole in line serving the General Railway Signal and Symington Companies in process of construction. It is located just across the N. Y. C. tracks, at the south end of Station Nine's steam bridge.

Sales Activities

THE stability of the Company's business and the increasing popularity of its products and the varied appliances which utilize them are reflected in a very satisfactory record in all sales departments for 1927. Primarily, the Company merchandises gas, electricity, Guaranteed Coke, steam, Bengas and Rochester Sulphate of Ammonia, but its sphere of usefulness includes the sale of tried-and-true appliances whose merits are beyond doubt.

Sales New Business

Last year, the Industrial Sales Department's combined activities resulted in adding new business totaling over $651,000. This item includes estimated added loads in gas, electricity and steam amounting to $529,000. The estimated total yearly revenue from this permanent new business is divided as follows: electricity, 42%; gas 27%, and steam 31%.

The additional business gained through appliances sold is apportioned as follows: increase in sales of manufactured gas amounting to 182,094,000 cubic feet, representing a yearly increase in revenue of $142,000; an increase of 8,121,728 K.W.H. in electricity totaling a revenue of $220,000 and an increase in steam sales of 183,158,000 pounds representing a revenue of $167,000.

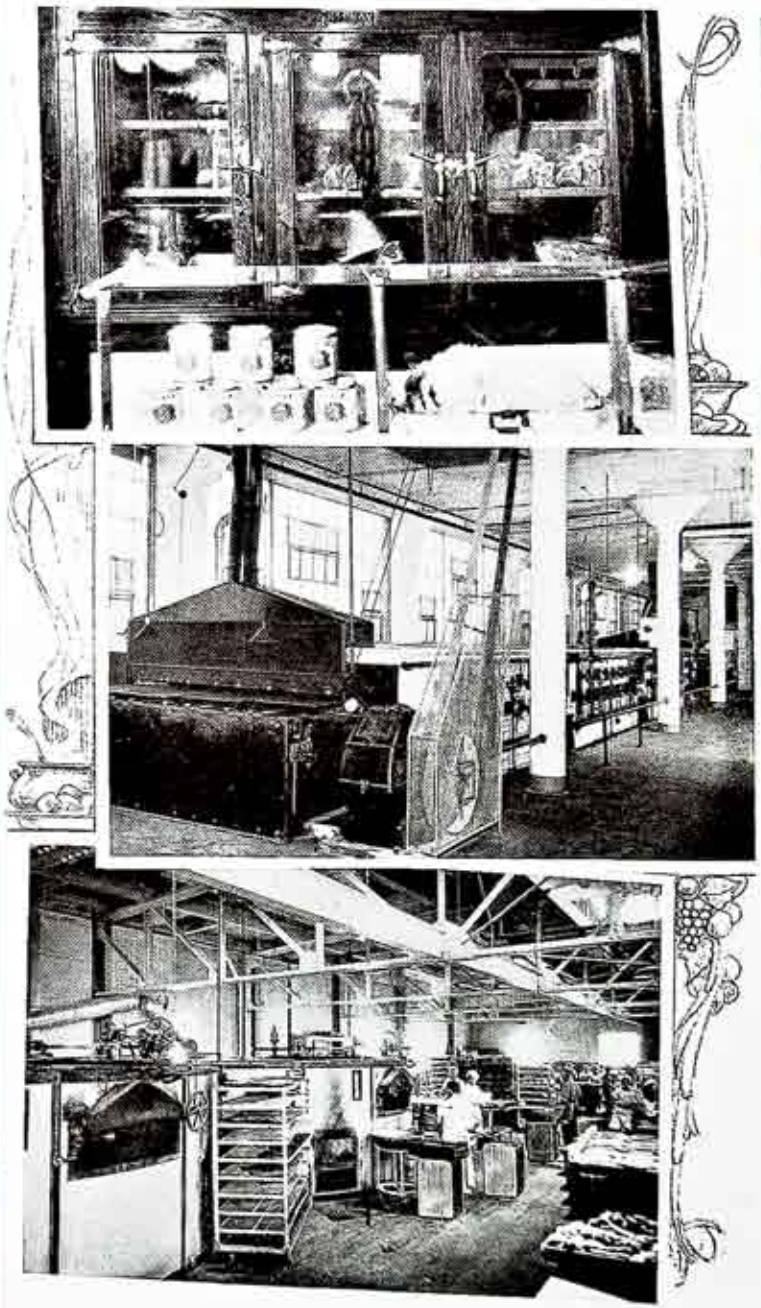
Industrial Merchandise Sales

A gross revenue of $122,000 was realized from the sales of varied items of merchandise which may be divided as follows: hotel and restaurant equipment $42,000; house heating equipment $30,000; industrial gas equipment $9,000; rural electric sales $16,000, and refrigeration $25,000.

There was an increase in Coke sales last year of 14.71% over 1926.

Rural Electric Sales

The rural service work carried on by the Company continues to be productive of much genuine satisfaction to consumers in the rural field. It brings Company service to the most remote consumers, whose problems receive the same specialized attention as do those of the city consumer. Last year, eight and one-half miles of rural lines were extended and 55 new customers added. Over $14,000 was expended to inaugurate and improve service in outlying districts, and a rural load of 40,000 K. W. H. was added which will produce an estimated yearly revenue of nearly $3,000. Calls were made at the homes of 5,916 customers or prospective customers and, among other activities, 43 wiring contracts were obtained. (*Please turn to page 24*).



Top, electrical refrigeration installation at the Rochester Pork Market; center, Baker-Perkins gas fired wafer oven at the plant of the Beechnut Packing Company; bottom, scene in the Weble Bakery, where all three of the Company's chief products, gas, electricity and steam are utilized.

Gas House Heating

The Company had, on January 1st, 1928, a total of 282 gas house heating installations, 139 of which were added during 1927. These new installations add an approximate gas load of 77,829,000 cubic feet. The total sales of gas to all house heating consumers during the past year amounted to $91,211.00 and the total gas load required by them was 112,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Rates Schedules

One of the functions of the Industrial Sales Department is to see that customers are on the rate which is most economical for them as ascertained by the careful analysis of their requirements. During 1927, 12,360 consumers were changed over to a more satisfactory residential rate without any request on their part.

A new industrial rate for gas recently went into effect which will make the use of gas increasingly attractive in this field. In this connection, the Company's policy of maintaining separate rate schedules for domestic and commercial consumers is making Rochester attractive to prospective home and plant owners and comprises a virile factor in the program of the New Industries Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce in boosting this City.

Domestic Sales

A total of over $600,000 dollars in gross revenue resulted last year from the varied activities of the Domestic Sales Department, which effected an increase of 750,000 K.W.H. of electricity through sales of appliances.

The popularity and utility of electricity in the home is indicated in the sale of 1,000 toasters, 4,303 electric irons, 232,300 incandescent lamps, 1,000 waffle irons and 600 washers. Gas continues to hold its own in the home sphere. During 1927, among hundreds of other items, 700 gas ranges 1,400 water heaters and 300 Radiantfire heaters were sold.

The total rated load added by electrical appliances sold is estimated at 4,500 K.W. at maximum usage. The added yearly sale of gas through appliances distributed by this department is estimated at 20,000,000 cubic feet.

Gas and electric floor sales made last year total $136,125.00; sixty-four large electric signs were sold, some of them averaging around $5,000 in price. Among the recent sign installations made are those of the Rochester Theatre, the Rochester Journal and Post Express, the Union Clothing Company and the Lincoln Automobile Agency. The total connected load in new signs placed is estimated at 242 K.W.

One of the comparatively newer uses for electricity is in connection with socket power units for radio operation, and last year 300 Philco socket power units were sold, all of which, together with the receiving sets sold by the Domestic Sales Department, are serviced and maintained in pleasing operating condition.

Coke Sales

Despite a year of unusual depression in the hard fuel markets of the country, the Coke Sales Department realized an increase in sales of 20,084 tons, or 14.71% over the preceding year. This exceptional showing indicates how R. G. and E. Guaranteed Coke is growing in favor with the Rochester public.

Increased coke sales were handled easily, partly through the inauguration of refinements in handling and increased capacity at the Coke Bins. The coke storage capacity at the Bins has been increased from 1,000 tons gross capacity to 1,500 tons capacity; the product's quality was improved by the inauguration of added Mitchell electric shaker screens; more trucks can load at the enlarged Bins and the yards and the coke delivery offices were reconstructed all of which substantially serve to improve the satisfaction of both product and deliveries.

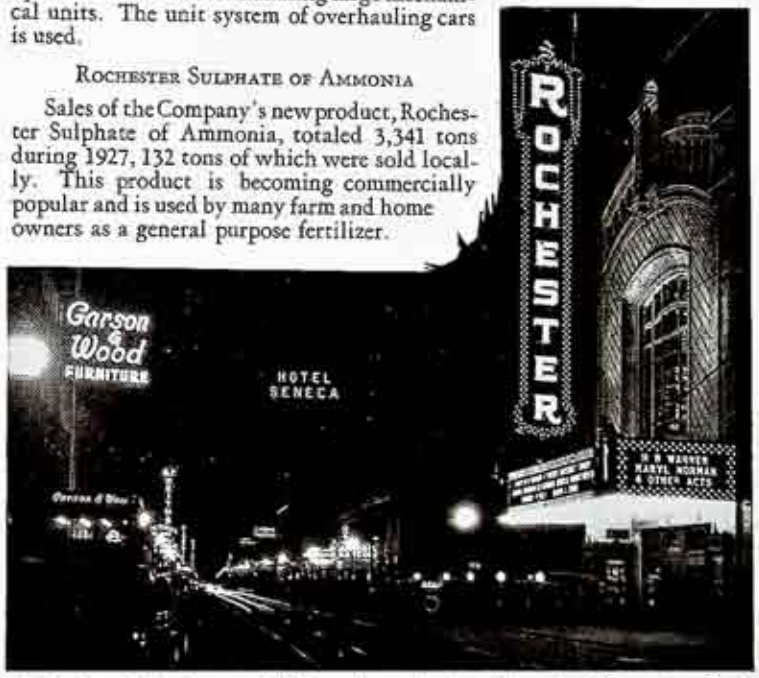
Transportation

In meeting the demands of increased activities, the Company's fleet of 252 commercial cars traversed last year a total of 3,019,862 miles, an increase of 579,479 miles over the preceding year. In effecting this record, the Transportation Department realized the lowest cost per car mile and the lowest cost per ton mile ever attained by the Company. The total ton miles operated was 729,503,332.

The number of cars reconditioned in the Repair Shop increased by 56%, due in part to the utility of the new Repair Shop, modern equipment and up-to-date methods for handling large mechanical units. The unit system of overhauling cars is used.

Rochester Sulphate of Ammonia

Sales of the Company's new product, Rochester Sulphate of Ammonia, totaled 3,341 tons during 1927, 132 tons of which were sold locally. This product is becoming commercially popular and is used by many farm and home owners as a general purpose fertilizer.



Night photograph showing some of the Company's new sign installations along Clinton Avenue South.

Contacts With Employees and the Public

THE satisfactory progress the Company details in this Year Book is predicated upon modern plants and distributing lines, good management, a personnel interested in furthering service ideals of long standing, and the sympathetic understanding of the general public.

Educational Features

One of the many ways in which the Company secures good will is through supplementing its high grade service in commodities by disseminating useful information concerning its products and services, and the industrial and scientific art on which its business is built.

Not only does the Company train its employees in their duties but it also strives, through talks, lectures and motion pictures, free for the asking, to secure the continued interest of its customers and stockholders, and to aid them in getting the greatest satisfaction out of its services and the products for which they pay.

Public Utility Information

The Company, as a member of District Nine of the New York State Committee of Public Utility Information, last year conducted 139 public meetings of an educational nature. Approximately 24,425 persons were in attendance at these meetings which comprised addresses, illustrated lectures and over 100 showings of the Company's films, "Serving Rochester," and "Resuscitation." In all instances the presentations were accompanied by talks.

Many of these showings and numerous talks by officers and employees were given locally before churches, schools, fraternal or business groups and clubs, besides a large number before similar groups out of town.

Keeping Employees in Touch

During the year 29 different groups of new employees with a total audience of 404 persons were addressed. The talks are illustrated by colored lantern slides and cover the major phases of the Company's history, processes, plants, policies, methods, etc. They assist employees more easily and quickly to get the proper perspective and the "at home" feeling and attitude. These lectures are not final or complete in employee training but constitute a part of the proper introduction to the Company and its work.

The Women's Section

The women's section last year heard ten different Company officers or department heads during the course of the regular meetings at which the total attendance for the year was over 2,000 persons. These sessions aim, in a practical way, to detail Company activities to women employees, whose duties permit but a minute perspective of Company operation.

Top: three hundred employees turn out to see Mr. Stanley Dauphine receive the Insull Medal for saving the life of a fellow-employee, Mr. Stephen Pearson; middle, group of nearly three hundred members of the Women's Section at a regular meeting, and, bottom: scene in the Home Service Department during one of its noon classes in lamp-shade making

Friday Morning Meetings

The regular Friday morning meetings continue to be fruitful forces in the Company's plan to keep all department heads in touch with its entire program. A recently inaugurated feature of these meetings is the presentation each week of some special activity deserving the attention of this group. The inspirational effects of these meetings are further disseminated throughout the organization in various other departmental meetings in which they subsequently are reported. The attendance at the Friday Morning Meetings averages approximately one hundred persons weekly.

Home Service Activities

The Home Service Department's educational program, carried on throughout the year, is indicative of the intrinsic worth of the Department to the Company. The total number of women in attendance at Company demonstrations held in the Home Service Department was 6,933. Nearly four thousand women attended varied outside demonstrations.

The cooking demonstrations all include special lessons in the operation of electrical appliances. Classes are also held in electric illumination and the making of artistic and useful lamp shades is taught. During the last public school term the department inaugurated a demonstrational lecture in every household arts class in the Junior High Schools.

Employment

During 1927, a total of 12,631 persons sought employment with the Company. A total of 759 were hired, or 26.1% less than 1926, and there was a decrease of over 25% in the number of employees terminated. The cumulative turnover was 28%, as against 40% for 1926.

Members of the 4-H Club of Monroe County, assembled just after a personally conducted tour through the Gas and Electric Building.

In its contacts with prospective employees the Company strives always to be absolutely impartial. Interviews are granted to all applicants, and when positions are not available applicants are boosted in morale through every available means.

Reduction in Accidents

The year 1927 was a gratifying one in accident prevention activities. There was a reduction of 27% in accidents which caused a loss of time; a reduction of 35% in the number of days actually lost through incapacitation by accidents, and a 5% reduction in the total number of time lost and no time lost accidents.

Last year the average estimated cost of Company accidents reached the low mark of $25.50 per accident, having fallen from the 1926 figure, which was $45.44.

Employees Benevolent Association

At the end of December, 1927, the Employees Benevolent Association had a cash balance on hand of $17,404.80 and owned investments totaling $35,343.00. During the year 1927, $8,825.00 was paid through the association for death benefits, $3,455.00 of this amount having been paid by the Company and $5,370.00 by the insurance company. Sick benefits amounting to $15,657.56 were also paid as well as accident on duty benefits of $901.86, and off duty benefits of $892.07. A total of $18,307.57 each was paid into the association by members and the Company, and 9 death claims were paid, totaling $3,425.00. During 1927, the Association's balance on hand increased by nearly $5,000, and 243 new members were added.

Visiting Nurse Service

The Company's visiting nurse, last year made 1,754 calls in connection with her work. During the year 819 employees were incapacitated through sickness, losing a total of 10,161 days. A total of 592 days were lost through accidents, 51 in number, and the total average disability for the year was approximately 12 days.

This service, inaugurated nearly two years ago, includes a regular supervision of all cases of sickness occurring to Company employees and has come to be one of the appreciated services rendered under the E. B. A.

Free Publicity

During 1927 the Company received 35,000 square inches of free publicity through newspapers, magazines and technical journals.

Employees' Magazine

Over 115,000 copies of *Gas and Electric News* were mailed last year to employees, stockholders and a large list of exchanges including schools, clubs, colleges and business organizations.

Articles in *Gas and Electric News* are devoted to Company activities; educational material; artistic covers, poems and editorials; safety information; articles boosting local industrial and civic enterprises; employee's social activities; home service; humor and the dissemination of utility information. Much of the material was written by Company employees.

Construction and Engineering

DURING 1927 over $8,800,000 was spent on new construction. This figure includes the one and a half millions of dollars spent on the Caneadea Project, which was completed at the beginning of 1928.

The $7,385,021 spent last year, exclusive of the Caneadea Project, includes all work completed during the year. The following tabulation shows the estimated total cost of some of the larger jobs and the amount already spent on each during 1927:

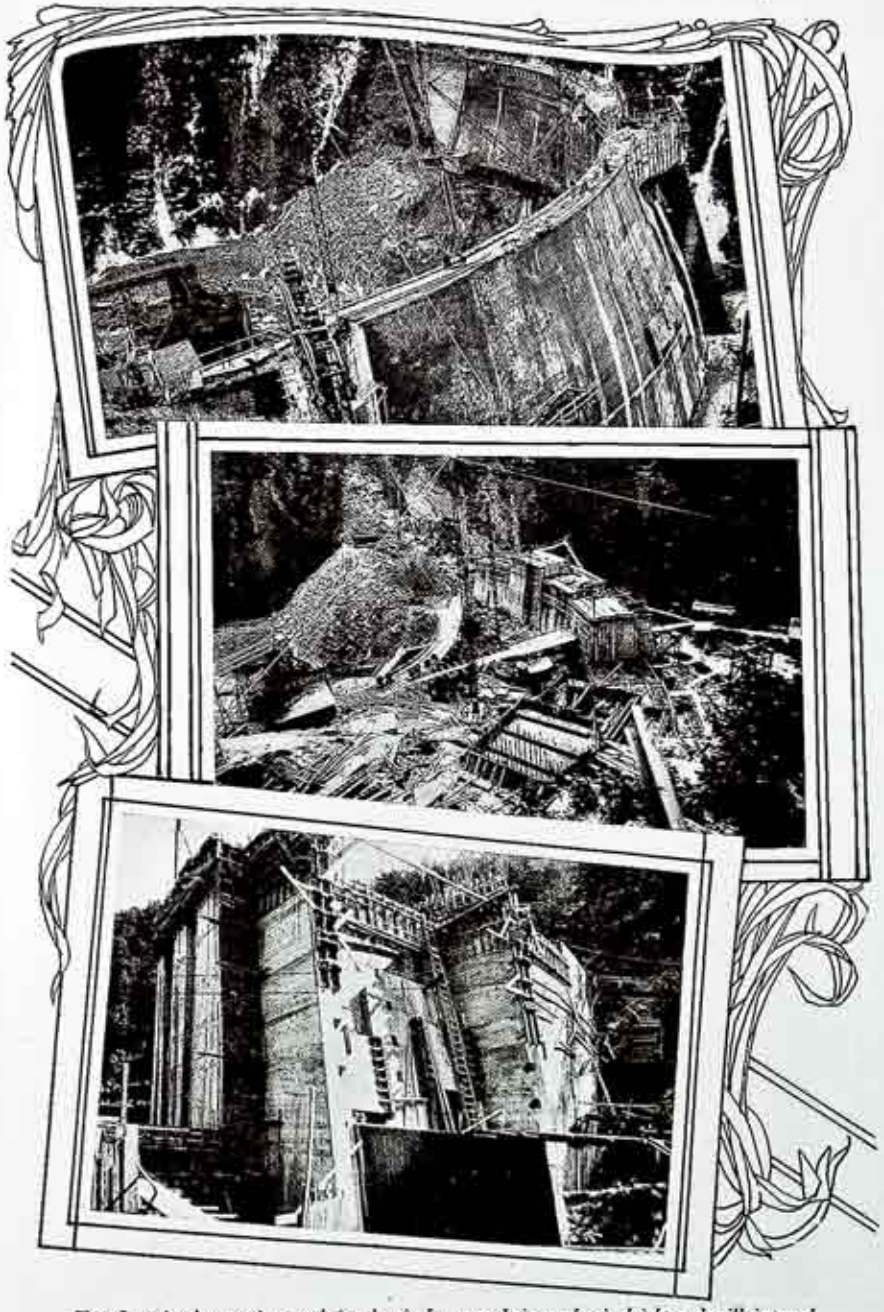
	Estimated Total Cost	*Spent in 1927*
Court Street Dam	$630,000	$302,000
Station 5 Addition	982,256	957,567
Coke Plant Addition	290,200	112,920
New Boiler and Equipment:		
Station 8	151,300	148,023
Station 9	526,300	516,580

The total net expenditures for the year by various major departments of the Company are shown below. (These figures include the above items):

ELECTRIC DEPARTMENT:		
Land	$265,297	
Buildings	332,030	
Steam Plant Equipment	578,464	
Electrical Equipment	324,469	
Conduits, Poles, Cable, Wire, Meters, Transformers, etc	1,951,699	
TOTAL		$3,451,959
GAS DEPARTMENT:		
Gas Plant Buildings	$348,572	
Ovens	564,062	
Other Plant Equipment	561,475	
Gas Mains	374,878	
Services, Meters, etc	317,060	
TOTAL		$2,166,047
STEAM DEPARTMENT:		
Steam Plant Buildings	$222,609	
Boiler Plant Equipment	513,590	
Steam Mains	445,245	
Services, Meters, etc	80,558	
TOTAL		$1,262,002
GENERAL, BUILDINGS, EQUIPMENT		505,013
GRAND TOTAL		$7,385,021

The Caneadea Dam

The gates of the new Caneadea Dam were closed during January and at the time this Year Book goes to press the impounded waters have risen to a height of approximately 85 feet at the dam, the total height of which is 125 feet.



Top: Caneadea dam nearing completion, late in January. It is 125 feet in height and will impound 1,600,000,000 cubic feet of water, forming a lake whose surface area is equivalent to that of Silver Lake, approximately 576 acres. Center, and bottom: views of the dam taken in September. Sixty-eight thousand cu. yds. of concrete were poured and over 1,200 cars of material were used in this construction.

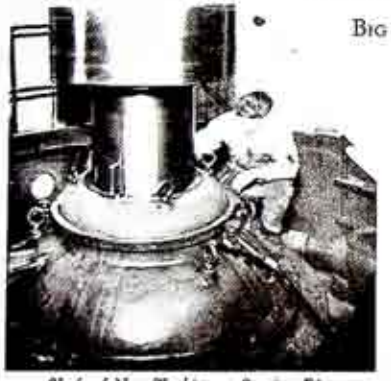
The Caneadea Dam will cause the flooding of about 576 acres of land and will impound about one billion one hundred million cubic feet of water. The artificial lake formed will have practically the same surface area as that of Silver Lake.

In the construction of the Caneadea Dam, 68,000 cubic yards of concrete, 295 tons of steel and 675,000 paving bricks were used, a total of 1,100 carloads of materials having been shipped to Caneadea; and 83,000 cubic yards of dirt and stone were excavated. The length of the lake will be about two and one-half miles. The capacity of the spillway is about 12,000 cubic feet of water per second.

Station Five Addition

The addition to Station 5, which included the installation of the new 17,500-K.W. turbine, was a job that taxed the ingenuity of the Electrical Department, the Engineering Department and the General Construction Department, each having special work to do. The job was spectacular in many ways. Ten caissons had to be sunk beneath the generator floor on which to rest the turbine foundations. Some of the caissons extend downward as deep as 69 feet. It was impossible to keep water from forcing its way through the soft rock and the sheet pilings into the excavations, making it often necessary to pour concrete in water forty feet deep. This was accomplished through the use of an ingenious steel tube designed on the job. At one time during the construction concrete was poured continuously for a period of thirty-six hours, all materials being chuted down the river bank, mixed and then spouted to the proper place at the turbine foundations.

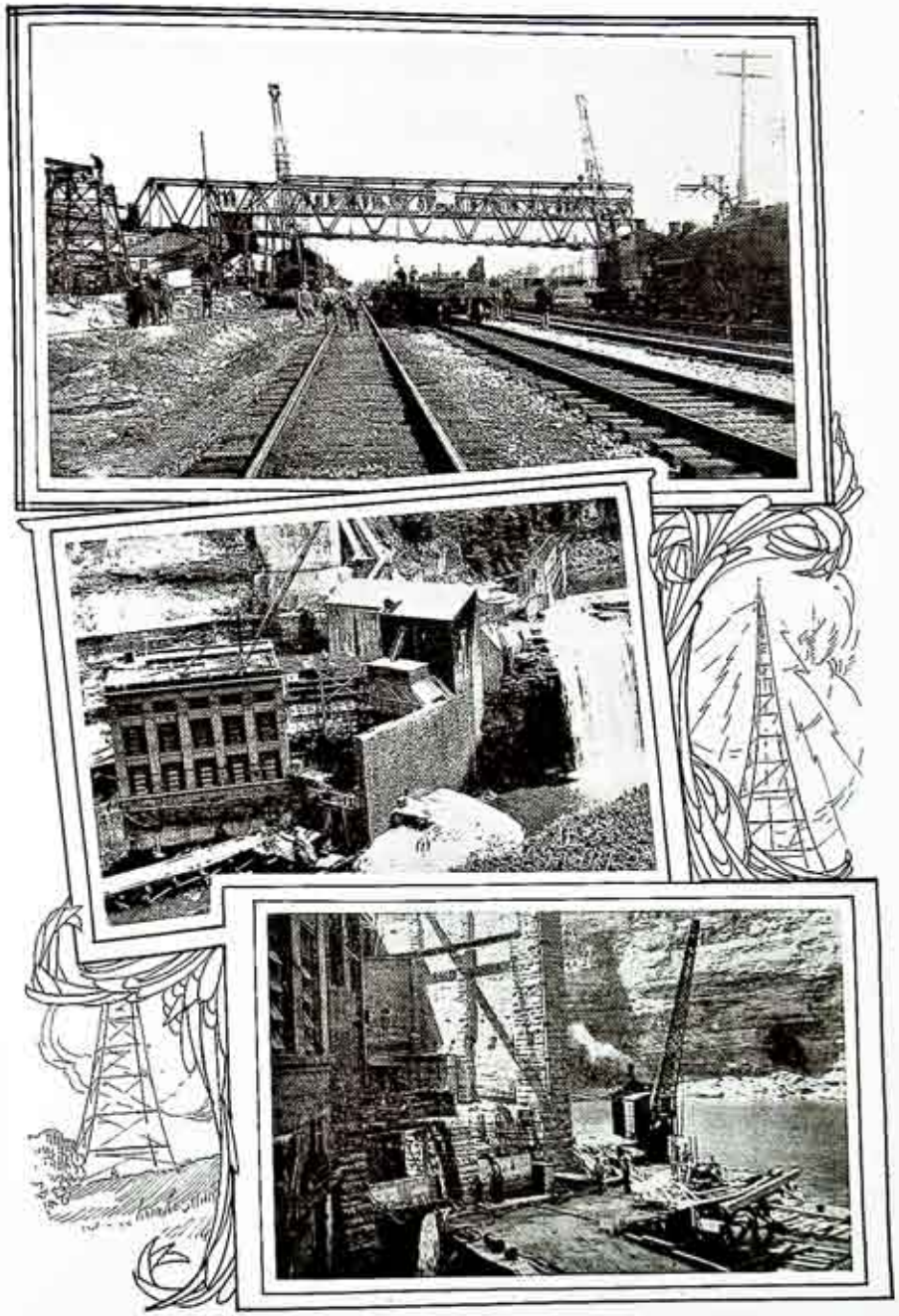
Steam and electric pumps, operated at a rate of 2,000 gallons of water per minute, were used in clearing the caissons. Working shifts of one-half hour duration were necessary with workmen operating in holes 40 feet deep, 70 feet below the Genesee River.



Shaft of New Turbine at Station Five.

Big Job for General Construction

The General Construction Department handled hundreds of tons of equipment and materials required on this job, and placed the new turbine in position. In this work, it was necessary to use two separate cranes and to lift a load of over 141 tons. The parts of the new turbine were transported down the river-bank on an inclined railway without any serious accident or other setback, many of the parts weighing as high as 31 to 37 tons each.



Top: locomotive cranes lifting in place the thirty-ton steam main bridge which traverses the N. Y. C. main line tracks, at Station 5, Lincoln Park. The job was done in 46 minutes, in the interval between the passing of two fast trains. Center: Station 5 addition in process of construction, and, bottom: a close-up of the same job. Some of the caissons sunk here extended 70 feet below the Genesee River.

Ash Removal System

The ash removal system installed near the humidifier at West Station makes it possible to remove easily, by trucks, the accumulated ashes. The trucks drive under the hopper and are loaded by gravity. This new system frees for other duties one of the large Link-Belt clam shells formerly used in loading ashes, and thereby adds approximately 6,000 tons to coke storage space through obviating the necessity of keeping free from coke the track upon which the clam shell operated.

River Pump Installed

West Station consumes approximately 7,500 gallons of water per minute in its gas manufacturing processes. Water from the races is utilized, and when this supply is not available, as sometimes happens, it has been necessary to use City water. This was decidedly expensive. It was planned, therefore, to install a 5,900-gallon-per-minute double suction, centrifugal pump, driven by a 200-H.P. synchronous motor. This makes it possible to supply river water for West Station's needs. The pump was placed under the supervision of the Engineering Department, and comprises a duplicate water supply that removes the necessity for concern and reduces the cost of water in the event of race shut-downs. The pump operates at a 109-foot head.

Sulphate Plant

The construction of the Sulphate Plant at East Station was one of the most satisfactory of the smaller jobs of the year in many ways. Outside contractors demanded at least six months' time in their estimates to complete it. The Engineering Department built this plant and had it in successful operation between December 11th and February 15th, thus saving much valuable time and money for the Company.

Unique Bridge Construction

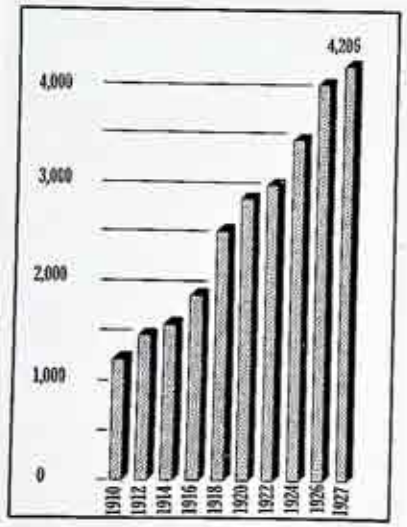
One of the most interesting features of the Station 9 Steam Plant construction was the placing of the steel bridge to carry distribution mains across the Main Line tracks of the N. Y. Central Railroad, at Lincoln Park. The assembled bridge, weighing 30 tons, was lifted in position by two huge steam railroad cranes operating on the Central's tracks. This job was accomplished amid many difficulties in approximately 46 minutes. Any hitch in arrangements would have held up traffic on the Main Line tracks, the herculean task being performed in the interval between the passing of two of the New York Central's fast trains.

Rochester
Gas and Electric Corporation

Ten Years' Growth

	For the year of 1927 or as of Dec. 31, 1927	*For the year of 1917 or as of Dec. 31, 1917*	*Increase*	%
Plant and Equipment	$60,559,145.38	$28,088,124.84	$32,471,020.54	115.60
Gross Revenue	12,730,828.81	5,036,208.08	7,694,620.73	152.79
Wages Paid	4,218,715.28	1,333,066.25	2,885,649.03	216.47
Taxes Paid	1,413,920.89	371,482.59	1,042,438.30	280.62
K. W. H. electricity sold	276,679,209	123,644,055	153,035,154	123.77
Cubic feet gas sold	4,206,355,300	2,155,201,000	2,051,154,300	95.17
Number of employees	2,390	1,247	1,143	91.66
Electric consumers	99,328	27,774	71,554	257.63
Gas consumers	102,782	78,657	24,125	30.67
Steam consumers	321	51	270	529.41
Total consumers	202,431	106,482	95,949	90.11
Population of territory served	431,298	322,779	108,519	33.62
Hydraulic K. W. capacity	46,605	41,690	4,915	11.79
Steam K. W. capacity	71,975	35,850	36,125	100.77
Total K. W. capacity	118,580	77,540	41,040	52.93
Coal gas capacity per day	8,670,000	870,000	7,800,000	896.55
Water " " " "	12,710,000	6,810,000	5,900,000	86.64
Total " " " "	21,380,000	7,680,000	13,700,000	178.39
Number of street lamps	20,342	10,365	9,977	96.26
Miles of overhead wire	3,959	2,344	1,615	40.79
" " underground wire	2,372	1,084	1,288	118.82
" " subway duct	1,716	997	719	72.12
" " gas main	701	513	188	36.65
Tons steam coal used	203,202	99,421	103,781	104.39
" gas " "	299,908	33,125	266,783	805.38
Gallons gas oil used	1,981,278	6,962,536	*4,981,258	*71.54
Tons coke made	210,850	23,102	187,748	812.69
" " sold	155,722		155,722	100.00

*Decrease.

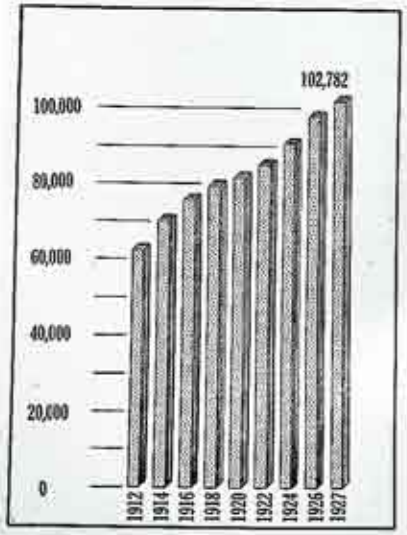


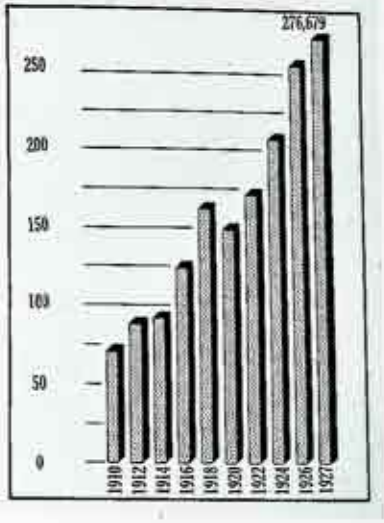
Gas Sales in millions of Cubic Feet since 1910

There are more than 21,000 uses for gas in industry

Growth in Number of Gas Customers since 1912

Nearly 5,000 new gas customers were added last year



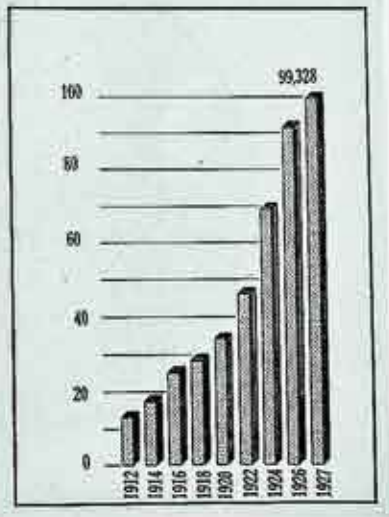


Electric Sales in Millions of Kilowatt Hours since 1910

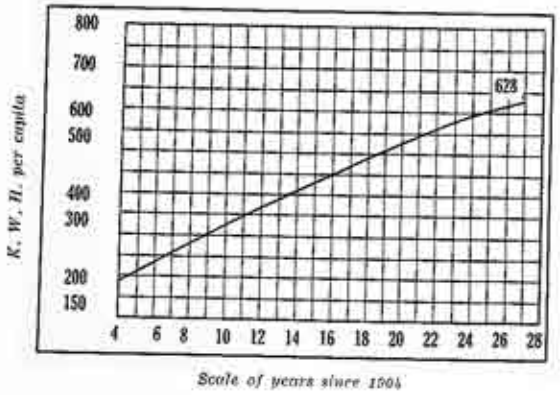
Electricity, the master servant, is dependable, efficient and economical

Growth of Electric Customers in Thousands since 1912

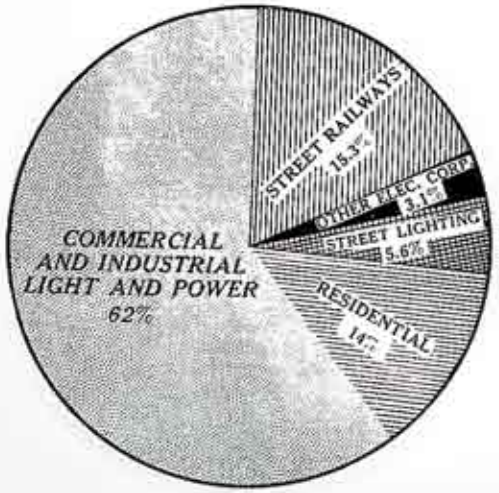
Over 9,000 new electric customers were gained in 1927



Per Capita Consumption of Electricity per year since 1904

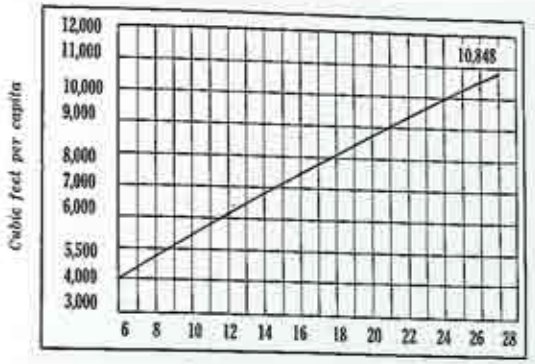


Electricity yearly becomes of greater service through increasing avenues of utilization



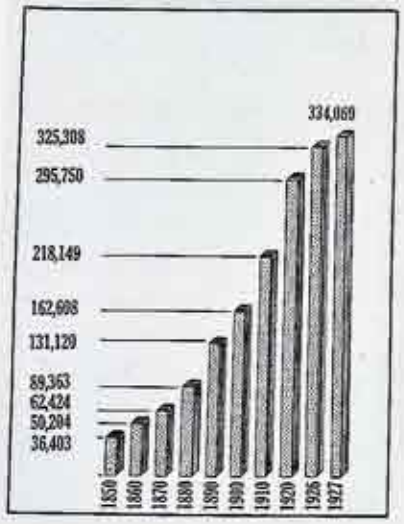
Division of Electric Load During 1927

Per Capita Consumption of Gas per year since 1906



Gas is used as fuel in heating 282 Rochester homes

Division of Gas Output During 1927

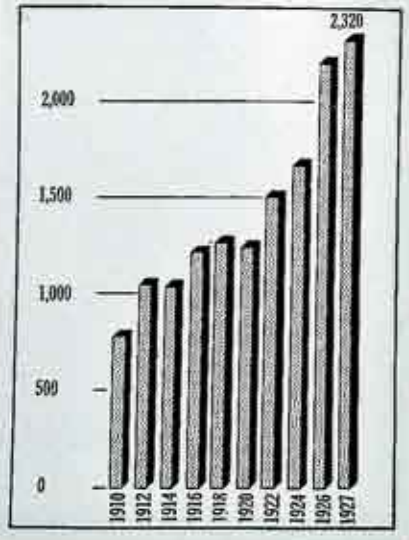


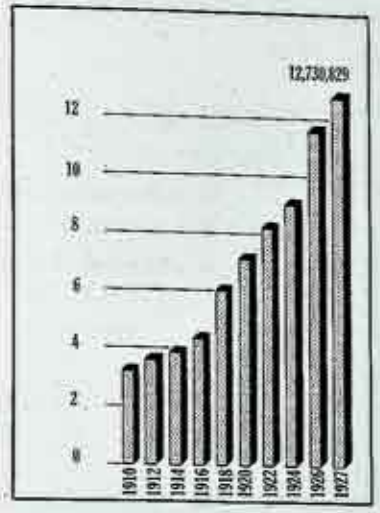
Population Growth of the City of Rochester

The Company has never failed to satisfy Rochester's increasing demands for light, heat and power

Growth in Number of Employees since 1910

Company employees are trained to be efficient factors in public service



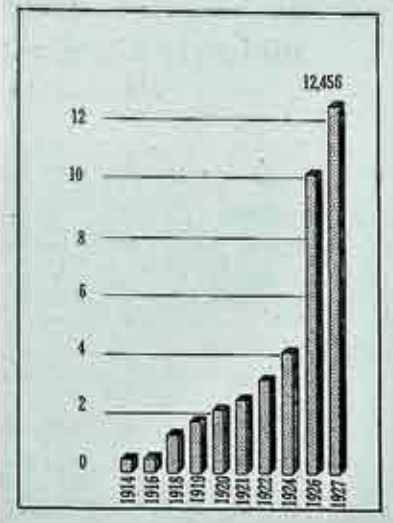


Gross Revenue in Millions of Dollars since 1910

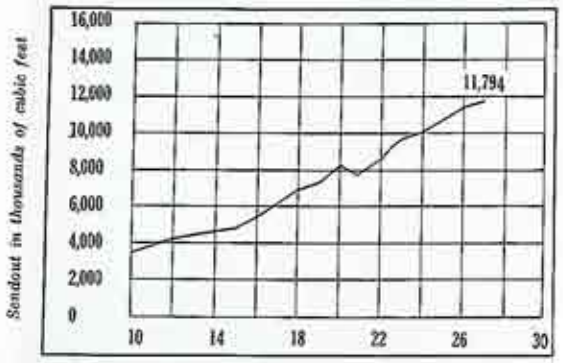
The Company expended over $5,600,000 last year for wages and taxes

Growth in Number of Preferred Stockholders in Thousands Since 1914

More the 2,300 persons became owners of the Company's preferred stock during 1927



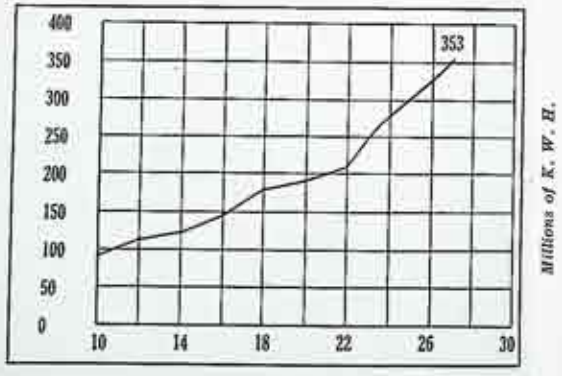
Average Daily Gas Sendout in Thousands of Cubic Feet



Fifty-five miles of gas mains were installed in 1927 to serve new customers

Millions of Kilowatt Hours Generated and Purchased since 1910

Three reliable sources of electric energy insure great reliability in Company service



Financial Report for the Year 1927

THIS annual financial report is again submitted to an increasingly larger number of stockholders, among whom are included some of the great fire and life insurance companies and other financial institutions which have evidenced their faith in the Company by investing in its securities.

The Income Statement and Balance Sheet submitted below are prepared in the detailed manner heretofore adopted and are designed to give a full and ready analysis of the Company's affairs.

Income Account

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1927	*Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase*	*Increase Per Cent*
Revenue From Electric Sales..... This was the amount billed for electricity to 99,328 consumers in 1927 and 90,160 in 1926.	$7,729,041.92	$7,081,439.53	$647,602.39	9.15
Revenue From Gas Sales..... This was the amount billed for gas to 102,782 consumers in 1927 and 97,889 in 1926.	3,982,740.38	3,792,816.58	189,923.80	5.01
Revenue From Commercial Steam Sales..... This was the amount billed for heating and industrial steam to 321 consumers in 1927 and 258 in 1926.	620,536.97	569,851.46	50,685.51	8.89
Merchandise and Jobbing Revenue This includes the net revenue from the sale of gas and electric appliances and Bengas, and the rental of underground conduits and real estate. (The profit from the sale of coke and other residuals is credited to gas operating expense.)	276,169.56	214,640.74	61,528.82	28.67
Non Operating Revenue..... This includes interest charged other companies on construction expenditures, interest received on bank deposits and income from minor investments.	122,339.98	17,611.64	104,728.34	594.65
Total Revenues.....	$12,730,828.81	$11,676,359.95	$1,054,468.86	9.03
Operating Expenses..... This covers all the expenses of operation including wages, coal, oil (less all residuals produced from coal and oil), materials, maintenance, purchased electricity, billing, accounting, collecting, management, etc., and the amount accrued for retiring property on account of obsolescence or inadequacy.	$6,559,154.56	$6,388,219.72	$170,934.84	2.68

INCOME ACCOUNT—*Continued*

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1927	*Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase*	*Increase Per Cent.*
TAXES This was the total amount paid or accrued for Federal, State and Municipal taxes.	$1,413,920.89	$1,263,765.64	$150,155.25	11.88
TOTAL REVENUE DEDUCTIONS	$7,973,075.45	$7,651,985.36	$321,090.09	4.20
GROSS INCOME This amount remained after all expenses and taxes had been deducted.	$4,757,753.36	$4,024,374.59	$733,378.77	18.22
INCOME DEDUCTIONS This represents the cost of money such as bond interest of $1,322,706.25 for 1927 and other interest payments, bond discount and expense, and the Federal tax on bond interest paid by the Company.	1,437,916.91	1,338,164.30	99,752.61	7.45
NET CORPORATE INCOME FOR YEAR	$3,319,836.45	$2,686,210.29	$633,626.16	23.59
SURPLUS FIRST OF YEAR	$2,556,377.03	$2,346,326.31	$210,050.72	8.95
TOTAL	$5,876,213.48	$5,032,536.60	$843,676.88	16.76
DIVIDENDS This is the amount of dividends paid to stockholders of the company who numbered 10,137 on Dec. 31, 1926, and 12,456 on Dec. 31, 1927.	$2,850,142.88	$2,407,393.96	$442,748.92	18.39
NET DEDUCTIONS FROM SURPLUS This represents miscellaneous charges and credits to surplus, such as donations to charitable institutions and other items not included in operating expenses.	79,905.20	68,765.61	11,139.59	16.20
	$2,930,048.08	$2,476,159.57	$453,888.51	18.33
TOTAL SURPLUS AT CLOSE OF YEAR This is the surplus accumulated since the incorporation of the Company in 1904.	$2,946,165.40	$2,556,377.03	$389,788.37	15.25

Gross earnings increased $1,054,468.86 or 9.03%, while operating expenses were unusually low, with an increase of only $170,934.84 or 2.68%. This very satisfactory condition is a result of the aggressive and continuous sales policy applied in the growing territory of Rochester and its environs, coupled with the installation of the latest and most scientific apparatus for the production, distribution and sale of our products. The installation of the Koppers Ovens in the Gas Manufacturing Department and the installation of the third unit of 17,500 K.W. at Station 5, enabling the Company to take full advantage of the Genesee River for the production of hydro-electric current and the extension of our steam facilities, which are earning in increasingly larger volume, have been the principal contributing elements in this result.

During the year facilities to the value of $7,385,020.51 were added to the Fixed Capital Account. The larger items comprising this amount were as follows:

22,000 H.P. hydro-electric unit, Station 5, with accessories.
Additional boiler at Steam Station 8, Lawn Street.
New Steam Plant No. 9 at Lincoln Park.
110,000 volt service into Station 33, Elmwood Avenue for Niagara power.
Purchase and merger of Northern Wayne Electric Light & Power Co.
High pressure gas line to Webster, N. Y.

Taxes amounted to $1,413,920.89, an increase of $150,155.25 over the preceding year. This figure represents 11.11¢ out of each dollar of revenue received.

The dividend expenditures are now participated in by 12,456 stockholders, compared with 10,137 as of the close of the preceding year. This reflects the growth of confidence in the enterprise on the part of the proprietorship element.

The total surplus at the close of the year after all charges, was $2,946,165.40, an increase of $389,788.37 or 15.25%.

The Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1927 is presented below in an explanatory style which we are sure will be plainly understood.

BALANCE SHEET

ASSETS AND OTHER DEBITS

	Dec. 31, 1927	*Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
FIXED CAPITAL—COMPLETED	$58,419,397.29	$51,034,376.78	$7,385,020.51
UNCOMPLETED CONSTRUCTION These two items cover the total cost to date of the plant and equipment of the Company. This includes land, gas, electric and steam stations, water rights, gas holders, poles and fixtures, cables and wires, gas mains, electric and gas services and meters, street lights, transformers, office, shop, storehouse and garage buildings, automobiles, etc.	2,139,748.09	3,414,476.01	1,274,727.92*
TOTAL FIXED CAPITAL	$60,559,145.38	$54,448,852.79	$6,110,292.59
CURRENT ASSETS			
CASH The cash in bank and on hand for wages and current obligations.	$ 523,780.28	$ 656,516.29	$ 132,736.01*
NOTES RECEIVABLE Demand notes (Dec. 31, 1926) of affiliated companies bearing interest at 6%.	....	23,305.24	23,305.24*
ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE The amount of money due the Company for gas, electricity, steam, coke, merchandise, etc.	1,754,543.64	1,753,908.77	634.87
MATERIALS AND SUPPLIES The cost of all supplies carried in stock necessary for efficient and prompt service. This includes coal, oil, cable, wire, gas pipe, poles, repair parts, etc.	1,359,847.75	1,108,457.07	251,390.68

**Denotes decrease.*

Balance Sheet—*Continued*

	Dec. 31, 1927	*Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
Prepaid Insurance — The amount of insurance premiums paid in advance and not as yet chargeable to expense.	$32,141.49	$37,497.34	$5,355.85*
Subscribers to Capital Stock — The amount of money due from purchasers of the Company's 6% Preferred Stock on partial payment plan.	186,513.00	304,931.00	118,418.00*
Total Current Assets	$ 3,856,826.16	$ 3,884,615.71	$ 27,789.55*
MISCELLANEOUS ASSETS			
Investments — This represents funds invested in miscellaneous securities.	$ 98,331.00	$ 47,780.00	$ 50,551.00
Special Deposits — This includes cash deposits for specific purposes, such as funds for the payment of interest on bonds and proceeds from the sale of Company stock and bonds not available for use of Company until released by Public Service Commission.	385,905.14	362,618.25	23,286.89
Total Miscellaneous Assets	$ 484,236.14	$ 410,398.25	73,837.89
SUSPENSE ACCOUNTS			
Unamortized Debt, Discount and Expense — The discount and expense in connection with the issue and sale of Company bonds, to be charged off over the life of the various bond issues.	$ 962,427.94	$ 1,010,306.50	47,878.56*
Other Suspense — Miscellaneous expenditures, the final disposition of which has not been determined, and items being written off over a period of years.	1,315,924.19	833,512.81	482,411.38
Total Suspense Accounts	$ 2,278,352.13	$ 1,843,819.31	$ 434,532.82
Total Assets and Other Debits	$67,178,559.81	$60,587,686.06	$6,590,873.75

Balance Sheet

Liabilities and Other Credits

	Dec. 31, 1927	*Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
Capital Stock — The total of all classes of capital stock outstanding at par value, held by 12,456 stockholders who are the owners of the Company.	$31,446,000.00	$26,778,500.00	$4,667,500.00
Capital Stock Subscribed — The amount of Preferred Stock purchased and either fully or partially paid, and for which certificates had not been issued.	391,300.00	465,700.00	74,400.00*
Long Term Debt — The total outstanding of all the bond issues at par, secured by mortgages on the property of the Company, and held by individuals, banking institutions, insurance companies, etc.	23,321,000.00	23,499,500.00	178,500.00*

**Denotes Decrease.*

Liabilities and Other Credits—*Continued*

CURRENT LIABILITIES	*Dec. 31, 1927*	*Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
Notes Payable — Demand loans to meet current construction expenditures. To be paid as new stock or bonds are issued.	$ 3,025,000.00	$ 1,650,000.00	$1,375,000.00
Accounts Payable — The total bills rendered for materials, services, and other items, audited and passed to Treasurer for payment.	982,000.60	907,599.97	74,400.63
Consumers' Deposits — The amount deposited with company by gas and electric consumers as security for payment of their bills.	135,654.19	129,775.19	5,879.00
Matured Interest Unpaid — Bond interest due, but for which coupons have not been presented. Funds to pay are on deposit with Fiscal Agents.	281,786.25	290,881.25	9,095.00*
Dividends Declared — This represents the amount due those stockholders who have not cashed their dividend checks, and for which funds are deposited with Fiscal Agents.	12,769.75	10,585.00	2,184.75
Matured Long Term Debt Unpaid — The amount due holders of Canandaigua Electric Light & R. R. Co. bonds (matured June 30, 1927) who have not presented bonds for payment.	1,000.00	.....	1,000.00
Total Current Liabilities	$ 4,438,210.79	$ 2,988,841.41	$1,449,369.38
ACCRUED LIABILITIES			
Taxes Accrued — The total of taxes applicable to 1927 which were accrued but not due, such as Federal Income Tax.	$ 335,177.97	$ 492,710.26	$ 157,532.29*
Interest Accrued — Bond interest accrued but not due and interest on stock installment payments.	259,297.16	256,229.55	3,067.61
Total Accrued Liabilities	$ 594,475.13	$ 748,939.81	$ 154,464.68*
RESERVES			
Retirement Reserve — The amount reserved for replacing or retiring property as it wears out, becomes obsolete or inadequate. Built up by charges to operating expenses, and is for the protection of the holders of the securities of the Company.	$ 2,674,925.89	$ 2,487,135.36	$ 187,790.53
Casualty and Insurance Reserve — This amount reserved to settle claims of the general public for personal injuries or property damage.	215,055.96	202,414.96	12,641.00
Contributions for Extensions — The amount paid for service connections by consumers. For this the Company maintains and is responsible for the service.	549,213.54	411,852.21	137,361.33

**Denotes decrease.*

Liabilities and Other Credits—*Continued*

	Dec. 31, 1927	*Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
Miscellaneous Reserves. Reserves for coal stock losses and other minor reserves.	$44,565.30	$45,439.08	$873.78*
Total Reserves	$ 3,483,760.69	$ 3,146,841.61	$ 336,919.08
Miscellaneous Unadjusted Credits. The amount on deposit with Company to finance gas and electric extensions. To be refunded as consumers are added.	$ 557,647.80	$ 402,986.20	$ 154,661.60
Surplus. The accumulation of twenty-four years operation and belongs to common Stockholders, but is left in the business for the protection of all the holders of securities of the Company and the customers.	2,946,165.40	2,556,377.03	389,788.37
Total Liabilities and Other Credits	$67,178,559.81	$60,587,686.06	$6,590,873.75

In addition to the major statements preceding, a table of statistical and financial data is here given, which we trust will help you visualize the growth, extent and size of this company.

	Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1927	*Twelve Months ending Dec. 31, 1926*	*Increase or Decrease*
Total Payroll	$ 4,218,715.28	$ 3,812,024.35	$ 406,690.93
Number Employees Dec. 31st	2,390	[illegible]	190
Number Hours	5,513,658	5,036,[illegible]	477,436
Average Per Hour	76.51¢	[illegible]69¢	0.82¢
Tons Steam Coal Used	203,202	172,597	23,605
Cost of Steam Coal Used	$ 874,071.00	$ 769,082.00	$ 104,989.00
Tons Gas Coal Used	299,908	277,710	22,198
Cost of Gas Coal Used	$ 1,528,540.00	$ 1,387,[illegible]4.00	$ 140,646.00
Gals. Gas Oil Used	1,981,278	3,670,008	1,688,730 *
Cost of Gas Oil Used	$ 133,660.00	$ 259,177.00	$ 125,517.00*
Taxes—Federal	$ 382,973.20	$ 428,662.35	$ 45,689.15*
State	115,407.83	98,539.03	16,868.80
County	227,241.12	176,473.30	50,767.82
City	688,298.74	560,090.96	128,207.78
Total	$ 1,413,920.89	$ 1,263,765.64	$ 150,155.25
K. W. H. Produced—Hydraulic	172,036,860	172,081,577	44,717*
Produced—Steam	120,180,396	92,930,894	27,249,502
Purchased	60,592,326	61,136,235	543,909*
Total	352,809,582	326,148,706	26,660,876
M. Cu. Ft. Gas Made	4,431,844	4,369,590	62,254
Electric Meters	99,328	90,160	9,168
Gas Meters	102,782	97,889	4,893
Steam Meters	321	258	63

We again take this opportunity to express appreciation and thanks to all the friends of the Company and especially to the employees, who, by their loyal support and interest contributed so largely to the success of the company, and to those who by their financial support made it possible to extend and add to the facilities required in rendering service to a greater and bigger Rochester and vicinity.

**Denotes decrease.*


ROCHESTER GAS AND ELECTRIC
LAKE ONTARIO
ROCHESTER
MONROE
WAYNE
ONTARIO
LIVINGSTON
GENESEE
WYOMING
STEUBEN
OSWEGO
YAT
Brockport
Spencerport
Hilton
Churchville
Bergen
Scottsville
Caledonia
Leroy
Avon
Lima
Honeoye Falls
Geneseo
Mount Morris
Dansville
Nunda
Wayland
Prattsburg
Cohocton
Naples
Rushville
Victor
Manchester
Shortsville
Clifton Springs
Phelps
Canandaigua
Chapin
Hopewell
Holcomb
East Bloomfield
Geneva
Seneca Falls
Waterloo
Cayuga
Union Springs
Auburn
Newark
Lyons
Clyde
Palmyra
Macedon
Fairport
East Rochester
Pittsford
Webster
Williamson
Sodus
Wolcott
Red Creek
Savannah
CANANDAIGUA LAKE
CAYUGA LAKE
WYOMING COUNTY
LIVINGSTON COUNTY
ALLEGHENY COUNTY
Lamont
Portageville
Piked
Hume
Fillmore
Houghton
CANEADEA
The Caneadea Country
CITY OF ROCHESTER
SCALE OF MILES